



## Second Term Questions Bank



### Question 01

### Choose the correct answers

- 1 Savannas are ..... ecosystems.
  - a wet polar
  - b wet grassland
  - c dry polar
  - d dry grassland
- 2 ..... is from the invasive species that are found in the Red Sea.
  - a Emperor penguin
  - b Poison dart frog
  - c Lionfish
  - d Lizard
- 3 There are ..... between particles of the soil which contain ..... and air.
  - a water - plants
  - b humus - animals
  - c dead plants - dead animals
  - d pore spaces - water
- 4 The ability of ..... soil to retain water is larger than ..... soil.
  - a silt - clay
  - b clay - silt
  - c sand - silt
  - d sand - clay
- 5 The change in climate leads to the ..... of some living organisms.
  - a increase
  - b extinction
  - c reproduction
  - d pollution
- 6 Traditional bricks and concrete must be burned at ..... temperature and produce ..... amount of pollution.
  - a high - small
  - b high - large
  - c low - large
  - d low - small
- 7 The color of sand soil is .....
  - a yellow
  - b gray
  - c black
  - d red
- 8 When the soil contains large amount of sand particles, the flow of water will .....
  - a not change
  - b increase
  - c decrease
  - d stop
- 9 ..... Soil holds water well so, it becomes ..... most of time.
  - a Sand - wet
  - b Clay - wet
  - c Clay - dry
  - d Silt - dry
- 10 ..... and ..... and are the most common animals that live in bogs.
  - a Mosquitos - frogs
  - b Lions - tigers
  - c Gazelles - zebra
  - d Lions - frogs
- 11 Overpopulation leads to the decrease in all of the following, except.....
  - a food
  - b water
  - c shelter
  - d habitat destruction





- 12 Waterlogged soil contains ..... amount of air and this doesn't help ..... to grow.  
 (a) large - animals (b) little - animals (c) little - roots (d) large - flowers
- 13 From the main factors that cause the soil formation are ..... and .....  
 (a) erosion - evaporation (b) weathering - condensation (c) erosion - weathering (d) melting - gravity
- 14 Silt soil contains ..... particles and its color is .....  
 (a) large - yellow (b) medium - dark (c) large - dark (d) medium - gray
- 15 The soil provides the plant with all of the following, except .....  
 (a) water (b) air (c) nutrients (d) sunlight
- 16 Clay soil allows water to flow ..... as it has ..... pore spaces between its particles.  
 (a) fast - small (b) slow - large (c) slow - small (d) fast-large
- 17 ..... is the loose layer which covers the Earth's crust.  
 (a) Humus (b) Water (c) Soil (d) Air
- 18 The soil that retains medium amount of water becomes .....  
 (a) more fertile (b) less fertile (c) unsuitable for planting (d) very dry
- 19 The material rich in nutrients and produced from the decomposition of dead organisms is called .....  
 (a) decomposers (b) humus (c) sand (d) water
- 20 ..... soil contains large amount of sand particles.  
 (a) Sand (b) Silt (c) Clay (d) Fertile
- 21 From the components that are not found in the soil .....  
 (a) living organisms (b) minerals (c) water and air (d) sunlight
- 22 The change of water from liquid state to gas state is known as ..... process.  
 (a) evaporation (b) melting (c) condensation (d) freezing
- 23 Heat is transferred through the atmosphere by .....  
 (a) convection (b) conduction (c) reflection (d) absorption





- 24 The increase in the amount of rain may cause .....
- a flooding b drought c sandstorm d dust storm
- 25 A rain shadow is an area that is formed behind a .....
- a tree b mountain c building d bridge
- 26 When air is heated, its ..... changes.
- a mass b smell c color d density
- 27 Gathering the water of rains to form streams, rivers or lakes, is called .....
- a precipitation b condensation c collection d evaporation
- 28 Water vapor that is present in air changes into ..... when it hits a cold water bottle.
- a gas state b steam c liquid water d juice
- 29 The barometer is used to measure .....
- a air temperature. b atmospheric pressure. c mass d length
- 30 Movement of air can change the state of water from ..... state to ..... state by evaporation process.
- a gas - liquid b liquid-gas c solid-gas d solid - liquid
- 31 When warm air is cooled, it will move .....
- a upward b downward c forward d backward
- 32 When a liquid is heated, it will ..... and become less dense and .....
- a expand - heavier b contract - lighter c expand - lighter d contract - heavier
- 33 Fresh water stored underground in the form of groundwater by the effect of
- a condensation b electricity c gravity d evaporation
- 34 Wind is produced by the help of .....
- a water turbine b electric generator c solar radiation d electric motor
- 35 Drought affects all the following, except .....
- a people b plants c buildings d animals
- 36 The density of cold dry air is ..... that of hot humid air.
- a more than b equal to c less than d similar to





- 37 Heat transfers by convection in ..... and .....
- a liquids - gases    b solids - liquids    c solids - gases    d liquids - space
- 38 When the water in clouds becomes too heavy, it falls on the ground by a process called .....
- a evaporation    b precipitation    c condensation    d collection
- 39 Due to convection, ..... air moves upward above ..... air.
- a hot - cold    b cold - hot    c cold - warm    d warm - hot
- 41 The form of evaporation process that takes place from the leaves of plants is called .....
- a transpiration    b collection    c melting    d freezing
- 42 Leakage of water into groundwater reservoirs is due to the action of .....
- a condensation    b gravity    c precipitation    d evaporation
- 43 Water in oceans changes into..... when water gains thermal energy.
- a liquid water    b water vapor    c snow    d sleet
- 44 Increasing and decreasing of water level in some lakes is due to the transfer of ..... through the water cycle.
- a rocks    b energy    c work    d wind
- 45 Wind helps in transporting water through the water cycle by carrying ...
- a sand grains    b small rocks    c plant leaves    d water vapor
- 46 Melting of snow at the two poles, is due to the thermal energy that comes from the .....
- a wind    b moon    c Sun    d electricity
- 47 Heat transfers from the ..... object to the ..... object.
- a big - small    b small - big    c hot - cold    d cold - hot
- 48 Convection is a way of transferring of heat in liquids and gases due to the difference in .....and .....
- a mass - color.    b shape - volume.    c temperature - density.    d color - temperature.
- 49 Water vapor in the atmosphere can condense and form .....
- a air    b clouds    c sunlight    d wind





- 50 Clouds are formed due to ..... process.
- (a) melting (b) collection (c) condensation (d) freezing
- 51 Both of ..... and ..... processes happen due to the decrease of thermal energy
- (a) melting - freezing (b) melting - condensation (c) freezing - condensation (d) melting - evaporation
- 52 About 10% of the water vapor in air comes from transpiration of .....
- (a) humans (b) rocks (c) plants (d) animals
- 53 The large Salt Lake in Turkey is dried up due to the increase in the rate of ..... process.
- (a) melting (b) freezing (c) evaporation (d) condensation
- 54 If the temperature at the bottom of a mountain is  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$ , this means it may reach .....  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  at the top of this mountain.
- (a) 30 (b) 25 (c) 20 (d) 2
- 55 The form of energy that flows from a hot object to a cold object is called ..... energy.
- (a) sound (b) thermal (c) potential (d) magnetic
- 56 Extreme weather conditions include all the following, except .....
- (a) drought (b) flooding (c) sandstorms (d) sunrise
- 57 The distribution of ..... energy on the Earth's surface plays an important role in evaporation process in the water cycle.
- (a) electrical (b) solar (c) sound (d) kinetic

Question 02

put ( true ) or ( false )

- 1 Clay soil retains more amount of water than sand soil. ( )
- 2 Grassland ecosystem supports large herbivorous like gazelles with food. ( )
- 3 Human activities only lead to habitat destruction. ( )
- 4 To build traditional bricks, we need a lot of energy. ( )
- 5 Soils differ in their color and their ability to hold water. ( )
- 6 The soil can't be restored again. ( )
- 7 All living organisms depend on soil to get their needs. ( )





- 8 There are spaces between the particles of the soil. ( )
- 9 Healthy soil is very important to keep the life on Earth. ( )
- 10 Cleaning up water from pollution is more effective than preventing it. ( )
- 11 Large trees can grow in dry soils. ( )
- 12 Wind and water help in the formation of soil. ( )
- 13 Silt soil has medium-sized particles. ( )
- 14 Adding natural fertilizers like animal manure to the soil help in soil restoration. ( )
- 15 Controlling air pollution doesn't help in decreasing water pollution. ( )
- 16 Overpopulation causes the increase of food for all animals that live in a habitat. ( )
- 17 Depending on traditional bricks and concrete cause harms for the environment. ( )
- 18 Humid areas retain large amount of water during rainfall. ( )
- 19 Decomposers play an important role in recycling the nutrients to the soil. ( )
- 20 All types of soil contain particles with the same size. ( )
- 21 When the soil is irrigated regularly, the quality of the crops will increase. ( )
- 22 Changing the habitat can cause extinction of some living organisms. ( )
- 23 Clay soil can retain large amount of water. ( )
- 24 The size of sand particles is smaller than silt and clay particles. ( )
- 25 There are many types of soil on Earth. ( )
- 26 Natural changes can benefit the soil. ( )
- 27 To prevent water pollution, laws must be applied. ( )
- 28 Savannas are wetland ecosystems. ( )
- 29 All types of soil are similar in color and texture. ( )
- 30 Waterlogged soils contains very little air for roots to grow. ( )
- 31 Soil contains organic and inorganic ingredients. ( )
- 32 Removing plants leads to the soil erosion. ( )





- 33 Using great amounts of fertilizers reduce water pollution ( )
- 34 The amount of organic materials affect the type of soil. ( )
- 35 Bog ecosystem has very hot temperature. ( )
- 36 The growth of human population makes many changes in a habitat. ( )
- 37 Water flows through sand soil faster than in clay soil ( )
- 38 The difference between sand soil and clay soil is in the color only ( )
- 39 The climate doesn't affect the types of plants that can grow in an area ( )
- 40 Streams and oceans are examples of natural habitats ( )
- 41 Lionfish is an example of invasive species that is found in the Red Sea. ( )
- 42 All components of the soil can be seen by naked eye. ( )
- 44 Solar energy and wind turbines can be used to operate desert farms. ( )
- 45 Transfer of heat by convection occurs in solids, liquids and gases. ( )
- 46 Sandstorms decrease the visibility during driving cars ( )
- 47 The sand absorbs heat slower than water during daytime. ( )
- 48 Floods may cause death of people and animals ( )
- 49 Hot air rises above colder air. ( )
- 50 Flamingos migrate to the large Salt Lake in Turkey when the weather is very cold. ( )
- 51 Deserts are formed by the effect of moist air. ( )
- 52 Evaporation of water means that liquid water changes into ice. ( )
- 53 You can see transpiration process when you set a plant its leaves covered with a plastic bag in the sunlight. ( )
- 54 The water cycle is a movement of water through different water reservoirs on the Earth. ( )
- 55 States of water change when water gains or loses energy. ( )
- 56 Clouds consist of tiny water droplets that have condensed out of the air. ( )
- 57 Drying up of water in the large Salt Lake in Turkey is due to condensation process. ( )





- 58 Water reservoirs on the Earth include oceans and seas only. ( )
- 59 Convection currents in Earth's atmosphere help in determining the regional climate. ( )
- 60 Unequal heating of the Earth between the poles and the equator generates wind. ( )
- 61 In the water cycle, the step that follows condensation process is runoff. ( )
- 62 Rains fall and collect in oceans by the effect of gravity force. ( )
- 63 Wind is caused by the continuous exchange between warm air and cold air. ( )
- 64 When rain doesn't fall, soil may dry and plants may die. ( )
- 65 The rain never falls on deserts. ( )
- 66 Cold air has more density than hot air. ( )
- 67 Reusing water is a useful way to irrigate crops in desert farms. ( )
- 68 Sandstorms blow up from a dry area such as seas and oceans ( )
- 69 Clouds are made up of millions of tiny water droplets. ( )
- 70 Glaciers move from the top of mountains to the bottom of mountains due to the effect of gravity. ( )
- 71 The heat of the Sun transfers through space to Earth's atmosphere by convection. ( )
- 72 Transferring of energy in the water cycle causes increasing and decreasing of water level in some lakes. ( )
- 73 The two factors which control the movement of water in the water cycle are gravity force and solar energy. ( )
- 74 When fresh water changes into snow and ice, this means that fresh water gains thermal energy. ( )
- 75 Water comes out from stomata to the air in the form of water vapor. ( )
- 76 As air is warmed by the Sun, the air will fall down ( )
- 77 All living organisms on the Earth depend on water to survive. ( )
- 78 Melting and transpiration processes only occur by cooling. ( )
- 79 Falling of sleet in an area is an example of precipitation process. ( )





- 80 Precipitation occurs after condensation of water vapor in the sky. ( )
- 81 Sand cools down in a shorter time than sea water during nighttime. ( )
- 82 When the air is cooled, it rises up. ( )
- 83 Heavy rain may cause drought. ( )

Question 03

complete the following sentences using words between brackets

- 1 Adding sand and ..... to the soil helps in decreasing the effect of moving ..... over the soil.
- 2 Herbivores like gazelles can live in ..... ecosystem which has grasses and small plants.
- 3 Organic material in the soil includes the remains of ..... and .....
- 4 The spaces among the particles of the soil are called ..... and they are filled with ..... and .....
- 5 Using soil fences and ..... ponds help in reducing ..... pollution.
- 6 In the Red Sea, Lionfish is considered as ..... species that harm the native species.
- 7 The place where living organisms live like forest is known as .....
- 8 Adding some crop remains like ..... and ..... help in soil restoration.
- 9 Mosquitos and ..... are the most common animals that live in bog ecosystems.
- 10 The processes which play an important role in the soil formation are erosion, ..... and .....
- 11 Soil is composed of many inorganic ingredients as ....., ....., ..... and minerals.
- 12 Types of plants in the soil affect the ..... and ..... of the ecosystem.
- 13 Overuses of ..... and ..... cause depletion of the soil.
- 14 Sandy soil is ..... and loose soil, so large trees can't grow in it.
- 15 Soil is the shelter for many living organisms, such as ....., worms, ..... and bacteria.
- 16 All habitats provide the living organisms with food, ....., ..... and space.
- 17 During rainfall, the soil of humid areas retains ..... amount of water.
- 18 To reduce the erosion process, ..... areas should be increased.





- 19 The building units of rocks are called .....
- 20 Changing natural spaces as hills, prairies and valleys into factories led to .....
- 21 Sand, ..... and ..... particles are products of rocks weathering.
- 22 Natural habitats include desert ....., ....., oceans and .....

**Question 04**

**write the scientific term for each of the following**

- 1 A type of soil that retains medium amount of water and has medium pore spaces between its particles. ( )
- 2 The loose layer that covers Earth's surface. ( )
- 3 The dark (black) soil that can retain large amount of water. ( )
- 4 The soil that has large-sized particles and its color is yellow ( )
- 5 The spaces between soil particles. ( )
- 6 Living organisms help in recycling nutrients from dead plants and animals back to the soil. ( )
- 7 The building blocks of rocks. ( )
- 8 The process which breaks down rock into small particles ( )
- 9 Grassland ecosystems that contain dry sand soil and are common in central Africa. ( )
- 10 It is the process which helps in formation of clouds in the sky. ( )
- 11 It is the process in which water falls on Earth in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail ( )
- 12 It is the process in which matter changes from gas state to liquid state ( )
- 13 It is a natural phenomenon that occurs when the level of water in a river increases until it overflows its banks. ( )
- 14 A device used to measure temperature. ( )
- 15 A scientist who studies the atmosphere to understand Earth's weather. ( )
- 16 A phenomenon in which very strong winds blow up dust that reduces the visibility during driving cars. ( )
- 17 A scientist who studies the Earth's atmosphere and forecasts the weather ( )





- 18 It is a form of evaporation that takes place through the stomata which are found in plant leaves. ( )
- 19 It is the method by which heat transfers within liquids and gases, where hot molecules rise upward, while colder molecules fall down. ( )
- 20 It is the method by which heat of the Sun transfers from the space to Earth's atmosphere ( )
- 21 It is the step in which rainwater falling on the Earth's surface is collected in different water bodies. ( )
- 22 It is the step in which water flows along the Earth's surface into the river and then into the ocean or sea. ( )
- 23 A phenomenon in which the condensed water vapor falls on the Earth's surface in the form of rain, snow, sleet or hail. ( )
- 24 It is the weight of the air above an area. ( )
- 25 A side of mountain ranges at coastal regions in which the rain shadow phenomenon occurs. ( )
- 26 The cycle that involves the continuous movement of water from different water bodies to the atmosphere then falling back to the Earth in the form of rain, sleet or snow. ( )
- 27 The main source of energy which affects the water cycle ( )
- 28 A side of mountain ranges at coastal regions that face the coast. ( )
- 29 A device used to measure atmospheric pressure. ( )
- 30 It is the process in which matter changes from liquid state to gas state. ( )
- 31 It is caused when air warmed by the solar radiation rises and then replaced by cooler air that flows from nearby areas. ( )
- 32 The force which causes moving down of water from higher places to lower places on the Earth. ( )
- 33 Large areas of land which are formed due to the effect of dry air. ( )

### Question 05

Give reason for each of the following

- 1 The soil in a bog ecosystem is wet most of time.  
.....
- 2 Soil scientists and engineers hope to stop using traditional bricks and concrete in building houses.  
.....





- 3 Soil is very important for plants.  
.....
- 4 The increase in the inclination of Earth's surface causes the erosion of the soil.  
.....
- 5 We should keep green areas and reduce the amount of fertilizers.  
.....
- 6 There are many types of soil.  
.....
- 7 The soil that retains medium amount of water is more fertile  
.....
- 8 Desertification process increases recently.  
.....
- 10 Clay soil can retain more amount of water and air.  
.....
- 11 Scientists and farmers should use crop remains like straw and stem in the soil.  
.....
- 12 Decomposers have an important role in the formation of soil.  
.....
- 13 Large trees can't grow in savanna grassland ecosystems.  
.....
- 14 Water can flow very fast through sand soil.  
.....
- 15 Formation of fog in the early morning  
.....
- 16 Moving down of glaciers from the top of a mountain to its foot.  
.....





- 17 The effect of heat is low in the area at the north and south of the equator.  
.....
- 18 On adding warm water to cold water without shaking, the warm water stay above cold water without mixing.  
.....
- 19 When air is heated, it expands.  
.....
- 20 Sandstorms have harmful effects on human health.  
.....
- 21 Extreme weather became more stronger in many places around the world.  
.....
- 22 Sometimes people prefer to live in desert land instead of cities.  
.....
- 23 At noon, we may not be able to stand barefoot on the sand of a beach in summer, but we can swim in the sea water.  
.....
- 24 Hot air moves up, while cold air moves down.  
.....
- 25 Floods have some benefits.  
.....
- 26 The formation of wind is determined by the amount of solar radiation received by the Earth.  
.....
- 27 Desert farming faces many difficulties.  
.....
- 28 The weather in the area near the equator is hot.  
.....
- 29 About 10 % of water vapor in air comes from plants.  
.....





- 30 Drying up of the large Salt Lake in Turkey in summer season  
.....
- 31 Changing of some amount of water in water bodies into water vapor  
.....
- 32 Hot air moves upward above cold air.  
.....
- 33 Formation of clouds in the sky.  
.....
- 34 Changing of water from one state to another.  
.....

## Question 06

What happens if ..... ?

- 1 The soil if it has large amount of pore spaces between its particles.  
.....
- 2 The soil when fertile agricultural lands are converted into factories or pastures.  
.....
- 3 The soil if it does not contain any decomposer organisms  
.....
- 4 The soil that hold medium amount of water  
.....
- 5 The sea water if industrial water is thrown into the sea without treatment  
.....
- 6 The soil when farmers increase the planted areas.  
.....
- 7 The soil if the temperature in the environment increases  
.....





- 8 The soil when there is much water in a wet region.  
.....
- 10 The habitat when the number of predators decreases.  
.....
- 11 The level of water in a lake when the rate of evaporation increases.  
.....
- 12 Water of seas and oceans gains big amount of thermal energy  
.....
- 13 The air temperature if there is no wind on Earth.  
.....
- 14 Water vapor in air condenses in the sky.  
.....
- 15 Buildings when they are subjected to strong floods.  
.....
- 16 The atmospheric pressure, as we move up toward the top of a mountain.  
.....
- 17 Solar panels when dust accumulates on them.  
.....
- 18 Air density, as we move down toward the bottom of a mountain.  
.....
- 19 The water droplets in the clouds become very heavy  
.....





- 20 We boil water in a pot on the stove. (Concerning the movement of hot water and cold water).
- .....
- 21 Moist air touches a cold bottle of water
- .....
- 22 The weather if the sun rays fall very inclined on an area.
- .....
- 23 The density of air if the cold air is warmed by the effect of solar energy.
- .....
- 24 You cover some leaves in a plant with a plastic bag then put this plant in the direct sunlight for a while
- .....
- 25 The temperature of a desert sand at night.
- .....
- 26 The movement of air when solar radiation heats up the air in an area.
- .....
- 27 The temperature of water inside a beaker if we put it under a lighted lamp for few minutes.
- .....

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### Choose the correct answers

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- 4 The ability of ..... soil to retain water is larger than ..... soil.  
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- 5 The change in climate leads to the ..... of some living organisms.  
 (a) increase (b) extinction (c) reproduction (d) pollution
- 6 Traditional bricks and concrete must be burned at ..... temperature and produce ..... amount of pollution.  
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- 7 The color of sand soil is .....  
 (a) yellow (b) gray (c) black (d) red
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- 9 ..... Soil holds water well so, it becomes ..... most of time.  
 (a) Sand - wet (b) Clay - wet (c) Clay - dry (d) Silt - dry
- 10 ..... and ..... and are the most common animals that live in bogs.  
 (a) Mosquitos - frogs (b) Lions - tigers (c) Gazelles - zebra (d) Lions - frogs
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- 16 Clay soil allows water to flow ..... as it has ..... pore spaces between its particles.  
 (a) fast - small (b) slow - large (c) slow - small (d) fast-large
- 17 ..... is the loose layer which covers the Earth's crust.  
 (a) Humus (b) Water (c) Soil (d) Air
- 18 The soil that retains medium amount of water becomes .....  
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- 23 Heat is transferred through the atmosphere by .....  
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- 24 The increase in the amount of rain may cause .....
- a **flooding** b drought c sandstorm d dust storm
- 25 A rain shadow is an area that is formed behind a .....
- a tree b **mountain** c building d bridge
- 26 When air is heated, its ..... changes.
- a mass b smell c color d **density**
- 27 Gathering the water of rains to form streams, rivers or lakes, is called .....
- a precipitation b condensation c **collection** d evaporation
- 28 Water vapor that is present in air changes into ..... when it hits a cold water bottle.
- a gas state b steam c **liquid water** d juice
- 29 The barometer is used to measure .....
- a air temperature. b **atmospheric pressure.** c mass d length
- 30 Movement of air can change the state of water from ..... state to ..... state by evaporation process.
- a gas - liquid b **liquid-gas** c solid-gas d solid - liquid
- 31 When warm air is cooled, it will move .....
- a upward b **downward** c forward d backward
- 32 When a liquid is heated, it will ..... and become less dense and .....
- a expand - heavier b contract - lighter c **expand - lighter** d contract - heavier
- 33 Fresh water stored underground in the form of groundwater by the effect of
- a condensation b electricity c **gravity** d evaporation
- 34 Wind is produced by the help of .....
- a water turbine b electric generator c **solar radiation** d electric motor
- 35 Drought affects all the following, except .....
- a people b plants c **buildings** d animals
- 36 The density of cold dry air is ..... that of hot humid air.
- a **more than** b equal to c less than d similar to





- 37 Heat transfers by convection in ..... and .....
- (a) liquids - gases (b) solids - liquids (c) solids - gases (d) liquids - space
- 38 When the water in clouds becomes too heavy, it falls on the ground by a process called .....
- (a) evaporation (b) precipitation (c) condensation (d) collection
- 39 Due to convection, ..... air moves upward above ..... air.
- (a) hot - cold (b) cold - hot (c) cold - warm (d) warm - hot
- 41 The form of evaporation process that takes place from the leaves of plants is called .....
- (a) transpiration (b) collection (c) melting (d) freezing
- 42 Leakage of water into groundwater reservoirs is due to the action of .....
- (a) condensation (b) gravity (c) precipitation (d) evaporation
- 43 Water in oceans changes into..... when water gains thermal energy.
- (a) liquid water (b) water vapor (c) snow (d) sleet
- 44 Increasing and decreasing of water level in some lakes is due to the transfer of ..... through the water cycle.
- (a) rocks (b) energy (c) work (d) wind
- 45 Wind helps in transporting water through the water cycle by carrying ...
- (a) sand grains (b) small rocks (c) plant leaves (d) water vapor
- 46 Melting of snow at the two poles, is due to the thermal energy that comes from the .....
- (a) wind (b) moon (c) Sun (d) electricity
- 47 Heat transfers from the ..... object to the ..... object.
- (a) big - small (b) small - big (c) hot - cold (d) cold - hot
- 48 Convection is a way of transferring of heat in liquids and gases due to the difference in .....and .....
- (a) mass - color. (b) shape - volume. (c) temperature - density. (d) color - temperature.
- 49 Water vapor in the atmosphere can condense and form .....
- (a) air (b) clouds (c) sunlight (d) wind





- 50 Clouds are formed due to ..... process.
- (a) melting (b) collection (c) condensation (d) freezing
- 51 Both of ..... and ..... processes happen due to the decrease of thermal energy
- (a) melting - freezing (b) melting - condensation (c) freezing - condensation (d) melting - evaporation
- 52 About 10% of the water vapor in air comes from transpiration of .....
- (a) humans (b) rocks (c) plants (d) animals
- 53 The large Salt Lake in Turkey is dried up due to the increase in the rate of ..... process.
- (a) melting (b) freezing (c) evaporation (d) condensation
- 54 If the temperature at the bottom of a mountain is 15°C, this means it may reach ..... °C at the top of this mountain.
- (a) 30 (b) 25 (c) 20 (d) 2
- 55 The form of energy that flows from a hot object to a cold object is called ..... energy.
- (a) sound (b) thermal (c) potential (d) magnetic
- 56 Extreme weather conditions include all the following, except .....
- (a) drought (b) flooding (c) sandstorms (d) sunrise
- 57 The distribution of ..... energy on the Earth's surface plays an important role in evaporation process in the water cycle.
- (a) electrical (b) solar (c) sound (d) kinetic

Question 02

put ( true ) or ( false )

- 1 Clay soil retains more amount of water than sand soil. ✓
- 2 Grassland ecosystem supports large herbivorous like gazelles with food. ✓
- 3 Human activities only lead to habitat destruction. ✗
- 4 To build traditional bricks, we need a lot of energy. ✓
- 5 Soils differ in their color and their ability to hold water. ✓
- 6 The soil can't be restored again. ✗
- 7 All living organisms depend on soil to get their needs. ✓





- 8 There are spaces between the particles of the soil. ☒
- 9 Healthy soil is very important to keep the life on Earth. ☒
- 10 Cleaning up water from pollution is more effective than preventing it. ☐
- 11 Large trees can grow in dry soils. ☐
- 12 Wind and water help in the formation of soil. ☒
- 13 Silt soil has medium-sized particles. ☒
- 14 Adding natural fertilizers like animal manure to the soil help in soil restoration. ☒
- 15 Controlling air pollution doesn't help in decreasing water pollution. ☐
- 16 Overpopulation causes the increase of food for all animals that live in a habitat. ☐
- 17 Depending on traditional bricks and concrete cause harms for the environment. ☒
- 18 Humid areas retain large amount of water during rainfall. ☒
- 19 Decomposers play an important role in recycling the nutrients to the soil. ☒
- 20 All types of soil contain particles with the same size. ☐
- 21 When the soil is irrigated regularly, the quality of the crops will increase. ☒
- 22 Changing the habitat can cause extinction of some living organisms. ☒
- 23 Clay soil can retain large amount of water. ☒
- 24 The size of sand particles is smaller than silt and clay particles. ☐
- 25 There are many types of soil on Earth. ☒
- 26 Natural changes can benefit the soil. ☒
- 27 To prevent water pollution, laws must be applied. ☒
- 28 Savannas are wetland ecosystems. ☐
- 29 All types of soil are similar in color and texture. ☐
- 30 Waterlogged soils contains very little air for roots to grow. ☒
- 31 Soil contains organic and inorganic ingredients. ☒
- 32 Removing plants leads to the soil erosion. ☒





- |    |   |   |
|----|---|---|
| 33 | Using great amounts of fertilizers reduce water pollution   | ✗ |
| 34 | The amount of organic materials affect the type of soil.  | ✓ |
| 35 | Bog ecosystem has very hot temperature.   | ✗ |
| 36 | The growth of human population makes many changes in a habitat.   | ✓ |
| 37 | Water flows through sand soil faster than in clay soil  | ✓ |
| 38 | The difference between sand soil and clay soil is in the color only   | ✗ |
| 39 | The climate doesn't affect the types of plants that can grow in an area                                       | ✗ |
| 40 | Streams and oceans are examples of natural habitats   | ✓ |
| 41 | Lionfish is an example of invasive species that is found in the Red Sea.                                      | ✓ |
| 42 | All components of the soil can be seen by naked eye.  | ✗ |
| 44 | Solar energy and wind turbines can be used to operate desert farms.   | ✓ |
| 45 | Transfer of heat by convection occurs in solids, liquids and gases.   | ✗ |
| 46 | Sandstorms decrease the visibility during driving cars  | ✓ |
| 47 | The sand absorbs heat slower than water during daytime.   | ✗ |
| 48 | Floods may cause death of people and animals  | ✓ |
| 49 | Hot air rises above colder air.   | ✓ |
| 50 | Flamingos migrate to the large Salt Lake in Turkey when the weather is very cold.                             | ✗ |
| 51 | Deserts are formed by the effect of moist air.  | ✗ |
| 52 | Evaporation of water means that liquid water changes into ice.  | ✗ |
| 53 | You can see transpiration process when you set a plant its leaves covered with a plastic bag in the sunlight. | ✓ |
| 54 | The water cycle is a movement of water through different water reservoirs on the Earth.                       | ✓ |
| 55 | States of water change when water gains or loses energy.  | ✓ |
| 56 | Clouds consist of tiny water droplets that have condensed out of the air.                                     | ✓ |
| 57 | Drying up of water in the large Salt Lake in Turkey is due to condensation process.                           | ✗ |





- 58 Water reservoirs on the Earth include oceans and seas only. ☐
- 59 Convection currents in Earth's atmosphere help in determining the regional climate. ☒
- 60 Unequal heating of the Earth between the poles and the equator generates wind. ☒
- 61 In the water cycle, the step that follows condensation process is runoff. ☐
- 62 Rains fall and collect in oceans by the effect of gravity force. ☒
- 63 Wind is caused by the continuous exchange between warm air and cold air. ☒
- 64 When rain doesn't fall, soil may dry and plants may die. ☒
- 65 The rain never falls on deserts. ☐
- 66 Cold air has more density than hot air. ☒
- 67 Reusing water is a useful way to irrigate crops in desert farms. ☒
- 68 Sandstorms blow up from a dry area such as seas and oceans ☐
- 69 Clouds are made up of millions of tiny water droplets. ☒
- 70 Glaciers move from the top of mountains to the bottom of mountains due to the effect of gravity. ☒
- 71 The heat of the Sun transfers through space to Earth's atmosphere by convection. ☐
- 72 Transferring of energy in the water cycle causes increasing and decreasing of water level in some lakes. ☒
- 73 The two factors which control the movement of water in the water cycle are gravity force and solar energy. ☒
- 74 When fresh water changes into snow and ice, this means that fresh water gains thermal energy. ☐
- 75 Water comes out from stomata to the air in the form of water vapor. ☒
- 76 As air is warmed by the Sun, the air will fall down ☐
- 77 All living organisms on the Earth depend on water to survive. ☒
- 78 Melting and transpiration processes only occur by cooling. ☐
- 79 Falling of sleet in an area is an example of precipitation process. ☒





- 80 Precipitation occurs after condensation of water vapor in the sky. ✓
- 81 Sand cools down in a shorter time than sea water during nighttime. ✓
- 82 When the air is cooled, it rises up. ✗
- 83 Heavy rain may cause drought. ✗

### Question 03

complete the following sentences using words between brackets

- 1 Adding sand and silt to the soil helps in decreasing the effect of moving water over the soil.
- 2 Herbivores like gazelles can live in savannah ecosystem which has grasses and small plants.
- 3 Organic material in the soil includes the remains of dead plants and animals
- 4 The spaces among the particles of the soil are called pore spaces and they are filled with water and air
- 5 Using soil fences and sedimentation ponds help in reducing water pollution.
- 6 In the Red Sea, Lionfish is considered as invasive species that harm the native species.
- 7 The place where living organisms live like forest is known as habitat
- 8 Adding some crop remains like straw and stems help in soil restoration.
- 9 Mosquitos and frogs are the most common animals that live in bog ecosystems.
- 10 The processes which play an important role in the soil formation are erosion, weathering and deposition
- 11 Soil is composed of many inorganic ingredients as air, water, rocks and minerals.
- 12 Types of plants in the soil affect the temperature and weather of the ecosystem.
- 13 Overuses of pesticides and chemical fertilizers cause depletion of the soil.
- 14 Sandy soil is dry and loose soil, so large trees can't grow in it.
- 15 Soil is the shelter for many living organisms, such as insects, worms, fungi and bacteria.
- 16 All habitats provide the living organisms with food, water, shelter and space.
- 17 During rainfall, the soil of humid areas retains large amount of water.
- 18 To reduce the erosion process, green areas should be increased.





- 19 The building units of rocks are called **minerals**
- 20 Changing natural spaces as hills, prairies and valleys into factories led to **deforestation**
- 21 Sand, **silt** and **clay** particles are products of rocks weathering.
- 22 Natural habitats include desert **forest**, **stream**, oceans and **grassland**

#### Question 04

write the scientific term for each of the following

- 1 A type of soil that retains medium amount of water and has medium pore spaces between its particles. **silt soil**
- 2 The loose layer that covers Earth's surface. **Soil**
- 3 The dark (black) soil that can retain large amount of water. **Clay soil**
- 4 The soil that has large-sized particles and its color is yellow **Sand soil**
- 5 The spaces between soil particles. **Pore spaces**
- 6 Living organisms help in recycling nutrients from dead plants and animals back to the soil. **Decomposers**
- 7 The building blocks of rocks. **Minerals**
- 8 The process which breaks down rock into small particles **Weathering**
- 9 Grassland ecosystems that contain dry sand soil and are common in central Africa. **savannah**
- 10 It is the process which helps in formation of clouds in the sky. **Condensation process**
- 11 It is the process in which water falls on Earth in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail **Precipitation process**
- 12 It is the process in which matter changes from gas state to liquid state **Condensation process**
- 13 It is a natural phenomenon that occurs when the level of water in a river increases until it overflows its banks. **Flooding**
- 14 A device used to measure temperature. **Thermometer**
- 15 A scientist who studies the atmosphere to understand Earth's weather. **Meteorologist**
- 16 A phenomenon in which very strong winds blow up dust that reduces the visibility during driving cars. **Dust storm**
- 17 A scientist who studies the Earth's atmosphere and forecasts the weather **Meteorologist**







- |    |   |                       |
|----|---|-----------------------|
| 18 | It is a form of evaporation that takes place through the stomata which are found in plant leaves.   | Transpiration process |
| 19 | It is the method by which heat transfers within liquids and gases, where hot molecules rise upward, while colder molecules fall down.                                     | Convection            |
| 20 | It is the method by which heat of the Sun transfers from the space to Earth's atmosphere  | Radiation             |
| 21 | It is the step in which rainwater falling on the Earth's surface is collected in different water bodies.  | Collection            |
| 22 | It is the step in which water flows along the Earth's surface into the river and then into the ocean or sea.  | Runoff                |
| 23 | A phenomenon in which the condensed water vapor falls on the Earth's surface in the form of rain, snow, sleet or hail.  | Precipitation         |
| 24 | It is the weight of the air above an area.  | Atmospheric pressure  |
| 25 | A side of mountain ranges at coastal regions in which the rain shadow phenomenon occurs.  | A dry side            |
| 26 | The cycle that involves the continuous movement of water from different water bodies to the atmosphere then falling back to the Earth in the form of rain, sleet or snow. | Water cycle           |
| 27 | The main source of energy which affects the water cycle   | The Sun               |
| 28 | A side of mountain ranges at coastal regions that face the coast.   | A wet side            |
| 29 | A device used to measure atmospheric pressure.  | Barometer             |
| 30 | It is the process in which matter changes from liquid state to gas state.   | Evaporation process   |
| 31 | It is caused when air warmed by the solar radiation rises and then replaced by cooler air that flows from nearby areas.   | Wind                  |
| 32 | The force which causes moving down of water from higher places to lower places on the Earth.  | Gravity               |
| 33 | Large areas of land which are formed due to the effect of dry air.  | Deserts               |

### Question 05

Give reason for each of the following

- 1 The soil in a bog ecosystem is wet most of time.  
Because it is rich with clay particles that retain much water very well





- 2** Soil scientists and engineers hope to stop using traditional bricks and concrete in building houses.  
 Because they need large amount of energy to be manufactured and produce a lot amount of pollution
- 3** Soil is very important for plants.  
 Because soil provides the plants with its basic needs for growth as it contains air , water and nutrients
- 4** The increase in the inclination of Earth's surface causes the erosion of the soil.  
 Because the speed of moving water over earth is surface increases so the soil particles are washed down by moving water
- 5** We should keep green areas and reduce the amount of fertilizers.  
 To reduce water pollution
- 6** There are many types of soil.  
 Due to the different amounts of ingredients that form them
- 7** The soil that retains medium amount of water is more fertile  
 Because it keeps its organic materials and this helps in the plant growth.
- 8** Desertification process increases recently.  
 Due to deforestation , drought and overgrazing
- 10** Clay soil can retain more amount of water and air.  
 Because it has small amount of pore spaces between its particles
- 11** Scientists and farmers should use crop remains like straw and stem in the soil.  
 To add nutrients to the soil so the soil can be restored
- 12** Decomposers have an important role in the formation of soil.  
 Because decomposers recycle the remains of dead plants and animals into chemical nutrients such as carbon nitrogen and oxygen which are released into soil
- 13** Large trees can't grow in savanna grassland ecosystems.  
 Because its soil is sand soil which is dry and loose that drains water quickly





- 14 Water can flow very fast through sand soil.  
Because it has large amount of pore spaces between its particles
- 15 Formation of fog in the early morning  
Due to condensation of water vapor that is found in the air
- 16 Moving down of glaciers from the top of a mountain to its foot.  
Due to the effect of gravity on glaciers
- 17 The effect of heat is low in the area at the north and south of the equator.  
Because the sun rays fall semi-inclined on Earth's surface of these areas, so the weather is warm
- 18 On adding warm water to cold water without shaking, the warm water stay above cold water without mixing.  
Due to the effect of convection, as warm water has low density than cold water, so warm water will stay above cold water
- 19 When air is heated, it expands.  
Because the molecules of air move away from each other.
- 20 Sandstorms have harmful effects on human health.  
Because sandstorms harm the human eyes and respiratory system.
- 21 Extreme weather became more stronger in many places around the world.  
Due to global climate change.
- 22 Sometimes people prefer to live in desert land instead of cities.  
Due to the fast population growth in cities.
- 23 At noon, we may not be able to stand barefoot on the sand of a beach in summer, but we can swim in the sea water.  
Because sand is heated up faster than water.
- 24 Hot air moves up, while cold air moves down.  
Because the hot air has low density, while the cold air has high density.





- 25** Floods have some benefits.  
Because some ecosystems depend on floods such as ecosystems along the Nile.
- 26** The formation of wind is determined by the amount of solar radiation received by the Earth.  
Because warm air rises upward when it is heated by solar radiation and it is replaced by cooler air that flows from nearby areas
- 27** Desert farming faces many difficulties.  
Because the desert's climate is hot and the amount of water is small.
- 28** The weather in the area near the equator is hot.  
Because the sun rays fall perpendicular on Earth's surface giving high effect of heat
- 29** About 10 % of water vapor in air comes from plants.  
Due to transpiration process which happens by plants
- 30** Drying up of the large Salt Lake in Turkey in summer season  
Due to the increase in the evaporation of the lake water
- 31** Changing of some amount of water in water bodies into water vapor  
Due to evaporation process as a result of gaining of thermal energy
- 32** Hot air moves upward above cold air.  
Due to the effect of convection where hot air has less density so it rises upward, while cold air has more density so it falls down
- 33** Formation of clouds in the sky.  
Due to condensation of water vapour into water droplets that adhere to particles of dust or smoke in the air
- 34** Changing of water from one state to another.  
Due to gaining or losing of thermal energy





## Question 06

What happens if ..... ?

- 1 The soil if it has large amount of pore spaces between its particles.  
It allows water to flow fast through it
- 2 The soil when fertile agricultural lands are converted into factories or pastures.  
Soil depletion may happen
- 3 The soil if it does not contain any decomposer organisms  
The soil will lose the chemical nutrients that are found in dead plants and animals so the soil will not be fertile
- 4 The soil that hold medium amount of water  
The soil keeps its organic materials so it becomes more fertile.
- 5 The sea water if industrial water is thrown into the sea without treatment  
The sea water will be polluted
- 6 The soil when farmers increase the planted areas.  
The fertility of the soil will increase so the soil can be restored
- 7 The soil if the temperature in the environment increases  
The soil will dry and may lose its nutrients
- 8 The soil when there is much water in a wet region.  
The soil becomes waterlogged soil and contains very little amount of air and this does not help roots of plants to grow in it
- 10 The habitat when the number of predators decreases.  
The number of preys increases greatly and this habitat so it causes habitat destruction





- 11 The level of water in a lake when the rate of evaporation increases.  
The level of water will decrease
- 12 Water of seas and oceans gains big amount of thermal energy  
Water of seas and oceans changes into water vapor in air
- 13 The air temperature if there is no wind on Earth.  
The regions around the equator become extremely hot and the poles will completely freeze
- 14 Water vapor in air condenses in the sky.  
Clouds are formed in the sky
- 15 Buildings when they are subjected to strong floods.  
They may be damaged by moving or breaking them.
- 16 The atmospheric pressure, as we move up toward the top of a mountain.  
The atmospheric pressure decreases.
- 17 Solar panels when dust accumulates on them.  
Solar panels stop generating energy.
- 18 Air density, as we move down toward the bottom of a mountain.  
Air density will increase.
- 19 The water droplets in the clouds become very heavy  
Water droplets fall in the form of rain
- 20 We boil water in a pot on the stove. (Concerning the movement of hot water and cold water).  
Hot water moves up and cold water falls down.
- 21 Moist air touches a cold bottle of water  
Water vapor which is found in air condenses on the surface of the bottle





- 22 The weather if the sun rays fall very inclined on an area.  
The weather of this area becomes very cold
- 23 The density of air if the cold air is warmed by the effect of solar energy.  
The density of the air will decrease
- 24 You cover some leaves in a plant with a plastic bag then put this plant in the direct sunlight for a while  
Water droplets will be formed inside the bag
- 25 The temperature of a desert sand at night.  
The temperature of a desert sand will decrease.
- 26 The movement of air when solar radiation heats up the air in an area.  
The air will move upward in this area
- 27 The temperature of water inside a beaker if we put it under a lighted lamp for few minutes.  
The temperature of water will increase.

انتهت الأسئلة مع أطيب الامنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق





## G6 Final Revision (2<sup>nd</sup> term)

### Choose the correct answer:

- 1- All the following are considered as the main processes in transferring water through water reservoirs, except.....  
a) condensation      b) evaporation      c) collection      d) precipitation
- 2- In winter, rain falls due to ..... process.  
a) condensation      b) evaporation      c) collection      d) precipitation
- 3- When water runs through a river then into a sea, this step is called.....  
a) runoff.      b) condensation.      c) precipitation.      d) evaporation.
- 4- Gathering the water of rains to form streams or rivers is called .....  
a) precipitation.      b) evaporation.      c) collection.      d) condensation.
- 5- The Sun heats the water of seas and this leads to occurrence of ..... process.  
a) freezing      b) melting      c) evaporation      d) condensation
- 6- The form of water that is found in air and we can't see it is the .....  
a) liquid water.      b) water vapor.      c) Ice.      d) snow.
- 7- The condensed water vapor in clouds returns back to the Earth's surface in the form of all the following, except.....  
a) water vapor.      b) rain.      c) snow.      d) sleet.
- 8- Leakage of water into groundwater reservoirs is due to the action of.....  
a) condensation.      b) gravity.      c) precipitation.      d) evaporation.
- 9- Both of..... and ..... processes happen due to the decrease of thermal energy.  
a) Melting – freezing      b) melting – condensation  
c) freezing – condensation      d) melting – evaporation
- 10- The weather of the areas near the equator is .....  
a) hot and humid.      b) hot and snowy.  
c) warm and humid.      d) warm and snowy.
- 11- Moderate regions are areas in which the evaporation process is.....  
a) the greatest.      b) the smallest.      c) moderate.      d) absent.



- 12-** When the sun rays fall semi-inclined on Earth's surface, it is distributed on a large area giving ..... effect of heat and the weather becomes.....
- a) high – warm. b) low – warm. c) high – cold. d) low – cold.
- 13-** Water vapor in the atmosphere can condense and form.....
- a) air. b) clouds. c) sunlight. d) wind.
- 14-** The form of evaporation process that takes place from the leaves of plants is called .....
- a) transpiration. b) collection. c) melting. d) freezing.
- 15-** When a liquid is heated, it will ..... and become less dense and .....
- a) expand — heavier. b) contract — lighter.  
c) expand - lighter. d) contract — heavier.
- 16-** Due to the very little rains which precipitate in some areas on Earth, large areas of ..... are formed.
- a) forests b) seas c) oceans d) deserts
- 17-** Convection currents in the atmosphere are controlled by .....
- a) precipitation. b) moon's rotation.  
c) the energy from the Sun. d) Earth's rotation.
- 18-** Convection is a way of transferring of heat in liquids and gases due to the difference in ..... and .....
- a) mass – color. b) shape – volume.  
c) temperature – density. d) color – temperature.
- 19-** Wind is produced by the help of .....
- a) water turbine. b) electric generator.  
c) solar radiation. d) electric motor.
- 20-** Wind is formed when ..... rises and replaced by ..... that flows from nearby areas.
- a) warm air – cold air b) warm water – cold water  
c) cold air – warm air d) cold water – warm water
- 21-** When air is heated, its ..... changes.
- a) mass b) smell c) color d) density



- 22-** Heat is transferred through the atmosphere by .....  
 a) convection.                      b) conduction.                      c) reflection.                      d) absorption.
- 23-** Desert farming depends on the maximum use of....., as its quantity is very small.  
 a) sand                                  b) sunlight                                  c) water                                  d) winds
- 24-** A rain shadow is an area that is formed behind a .....  
 a) tree.                                  b) mountain.                                  c) building.                                  d) bridge.
- 25-** If the temperature at the bottom of a mountain is 15 °C, this means it may reach.....°C at the top of this mountain.  
 a) 30                                  b) 25                                  c) 20                                  d) 2
- 26-** If the temperature of the sand in a desert is 50 °C at noon, its temperature may reach .....°C at night.  
 a) 20                                  b) 60                                  c) 70                                  d) 80
- 27-** Extreme weather conditions include all the following, except .....  
 a) drought.                                  b) flooding.                                  c) sandstorms.                                  d) sunrise.
- 28-** Drought affects all the following, except .....  
 a) people.                                  b) plants.                                  c) buildings.                                  d) animals.
- 29-** Floods may occur as a result of ..... and .....  
 a) gentle rain – melting of snow.                                  b) heavy rain – melting of snow.  
 c) gentle rain – freezing of water.                                  d) heavy rain – evaporation of water.
- 30-** Birds migrate to search for all of the following, except.....  
 a) best conditions for reproduction.                                  b) different food resources.  
 c) another suitable habitat.                                  d) another unsuitable climate.
- 31-** Migratory birds may suffer from all of the following conditions during their journey, except.....  
 a) many resting sites are available.                                  b) presence of predators.  
 c) shortage of food.                                  d) shortage of water.
- 32-** The Red Sea in Egypt includes all of the following environments, except..... environment.  
 a) marine                                  b) mountain                                  c) rain forest                                  d) coastal
- 33-** All the following are biotic factors, except.....  
 a) animals.                                  b) insects.                                  c) precipitation.                                  d) grasses.



- 34-** Plants, animals and water are.....
- a) biotic factors only.
  - b) abiotic factors only.
  - c) biotic and abiotic factors.
  - d) behavioral characteristics.
- 35-** Plants respond to the amount of..... they receive daily.
- a) light only
  - b) dark only
  - c) light and dark
  - d) biotic factors
- 36-** Dorcas gazelle lives in.....
- a) tropical area.
  - b) desert area.
  - c) north pole.
  - d) south pole.
- 37-** Increasing the number of different animal species is affected by an environmental factor which is.....
- a) the body size of animals.
  - b) the body color of animals.
  - c) the length of plants.
  - d) the size of habitat.
- 38-** Acacia tree and arctic fox live in.....
- a) desert environment.
  - b) arctic environment.
  - c) rain forest environment.
  - d) two different environments.
- 39-** The genetic factors transfer from.....
- a) living organism to nonliving thing.
  - b) nonliving thing to living organism.
  - c) parents to their offspring.
  - d) offspring to their parents.
- 40-** Transferring of genetic factors happens in.....
- a) humans only.
  - b) humans and animals only.
  - c) nonliving things.
  - d) all living organisms only.
- 41-** All the following are inherited traits in humans, except.....
- a) eye color.
  - b) nose shape.
  - c) fur color.
  - d) ear shape.
- 42-** All the following are inherited traits in plants, except.....
- a) leaves color.
  - b) leaves shape.
  - c) length of stem.
  - d) length of ears.
- 43-** Sphynx cats and birman cats are different in the.....
- a) number of eyes.
  - b) number of ears.
  - c) number of legs.
  - d) length of hair.
- 44-** Bad habits in human lifestyle include.....
- a) eating healthy food.
  - b) doing exercises.
  - c) drinking more soda.
  - d) avoid smoking.



- 45-** The soil provides the plant with all of the following, except.....
- a) water.                      b) air.                      c) nutrients.                      d) sunlight.
- 46-** From the main factors that cause the soil formation are.....and.....
- a) erosion – evaporation.                      b) weathering – condensation.  
c) erosion – weathering.                      d) melting – gravity.
- 47-** The material rich in nutrients and produced from the decomposition of dead organisms is called.....
- a) decomposers.                      b) humus.                      c) sand.                      d) water.
- 48-** The organic materials which are found in the soil include.....
- a) sand and remains of dead organisms.                      b) humus and silt.  
c) remains of dead animals and plants.                      d) silt and clay.
- 49-** Soil can be classified into..... different types according to its kind of particles.
- a) two                      b) three                      c) four                      d) five
- 50-** When the soil contains large amount of sand particles, the flow of water will.....
- a) not change.                      b) increase.                      c) decrease.                      d) stop.
- 51-** .....soil contains large amount of sand particles.
- a) Sand                      b) Silt                      c) Clay                      d) Fertile
- 52-** The soil that retains medium amount of water becomes.....
- a) more fertile.    b) less fertile.    c) unsuitable for planting.    d) very dry.
- 53-** ..... soil holds water well so, it becomes..... most of time.
- a) Sand – wet                      b) Clay – wet                      c) Clay – dry                      d) Silt – dry
- 54-** Overuse of..... are from the reasons of soil depletion.
- a) water and air                      b) pesticides and chemical fertilizers  
c) air and fertilizers                      d) water and pesticides
- 55-** .....are from the ways of soil restoration.
- a) Adding nutrients to the soil and deforestation  
b) Overuse of pesticides and water pollution  
c) Overgrazing and planting different types of crops  
d) Adding nutrients to the soil and planting different types of crops



**56- .....is a way to reduce the erosion of the soil.**

- a) Removing plants
- b) Digging trenches
- c) Increasing the amount of water
- d) adding pesticides

**57- The change in climate leads to the..... of some living organisms.**

- a) increase
- b) extinction
- c) reproduction
- d) pollution

**58- .....is from the invasive species that are found in the Red Sea.**

- a) Penguin
- b) Frog
- c) Lionfish
- d) Lizard

**59- Overpopulation leads to the decrease in all of the following, except.....**

- a) food.
- b) water.
- c) shelter.
- d) habitat destruction

**60- Treatment of sewage and reduce the amount of fertilizers help in.....**

- a) increasing air pollution.
- b) increasing water pollution.
- c) increasing soil pollution.
- d) decreasing water pollution.

**61- All the followings are from ways to decrease water pollution except.....**

- a) treatment of sewage and industrial water.
- b) getting rid of trash in correct ways.
- c) increasing the industries which use water.
- d) using soil fences and sedimentation ponds.

**62- Traditional bricks and concrete must be burned at..... temperature and produce..... amount of pollution.**

- a) high – small.
- b) high – large.
- c) low – large.
- d) low – small.

### **Complete the following sentences:**

**1- .....is the main source of energy which affects the water cycle.**

**2- When the water in clouds becomes too heavy, it falls on the ground by a process, called.....**

**3- When..... in air hits a cold glass of juice, it will condense.**

**4- The two factors which control the movement of water in the water cycle are..... force and..... energy.**

**5- The water starts to move or change its way of movement when a..... affects it.**

**6- The large salt lake in Turkey is dried up due to the increase in the rate of..... process.**



- 7- Flamingos migrate to the large salt lake in Turkey when the weather becomes .....and they are feed on .....which are found in this lake.
- 8- Increasing and decreasing of water level in some lakes is due to the transfer of..... through the water cycle.
- 9- About 10 % of the water vapor in air comes from.....of plants.
- 10- Transpiration is a form of..... that takes place through the .....which are found in plant leaves.
- 11- .....consist of millions of tiny water droplets that have condensed out of the air.
- 12- When warm air contains enough water vapor, it loses this water in the form of.....
- 13- Fresh water changes into water vapor when it .....thermal energy, while fresh water changes into ice when it .....thermal energy.
- 14- The distribution of .....energy on the Earth's surface plays an important role in evaporation process in the water cycle.
- 15- The weather becomes hot when the sun rays fall .....on Earth's surface.
- 16- The weather of the area faraway from the equator is..... because the sun rays fall .....on the Earth's surface at this area.
- 17- By increasing the temperature of air, its density.....
- 18- The difference in the .....and .....in water of oceans and atmosphere occurs due to the unequal heating of land and oceans.
- 19- Due to convection, .....air moves upward above .....air.
- 20- Heat can transfer through the Earth's atmosphere due to the effect of .....currents.
- 21- Cold water has more .....than warm water, so it moves under the warm water.
- 22- Unequal heating of the Earth between the poles and the equator generates.....
- 23- When warm air is cooled, it will move ....., while cold air moves .....when it is warmed.
- 24- Heat transfers from the .....object to the .....object.



- 25- The amount of water that evaporates is .....than the amount of rain that falls on deserts.
- 26- At the top of the mountain, the atmospheric pressure is..... compared to the bottom of the mountain.
- 27- As you climb to the top of a mountain, the air density will ....., while as you move down toward the bottom of it, the air temperature will.....
- 28- The side of coastal mountain ranges that faces the coast in which air moves up when hitting a mountain is the .....side, while the other side is the .....side.
- 29- When the hot and humid air meets the cold and dry air, the.....air rises.
- 30- Gases and liquids expand by .....and contract by.....
- 31- Sand cools down in a .....time than sea water during nighttime.
- 32- The temperatures of both water and sand .....in the presence of a source of heat.
- 33- Sea water absorbs heat slowly and loses it.....
- 34- The measure of how much water vapor is present in the air is called.....
- 35- The horizontal movement of air is called ....., whereas the vertical movement of air is called.....
- 36- To know whether it rained more this summer or last summer, the meteorologist should use.....
- 37- To know the possible path of a hurricane; the meteorologist should use.....
- 38- Meteorologists use .....to collect and analyze data from different places and over short periods of time.
- 39- Extreme hot temperatures may cause ....., while heavy rain may cause.....
- 40- The adaptation that is related to the body structure of a living organism is known as .....adaptation.
- 41- Thorns on a plant stem are an example of .....adaptation, while growth of plant toward light is an example of .....adaptation.



- 42- Migration of animals to search for food is considered as a type of .....adaptation.
- 43- The thick fur of animals that live in cold areas is considered as a type of .....adaptation.
- 44- Ecosystem contains .....factors and .....factors.
- 45- .....factors include nonliving things in an ecosystem.
- 46- Light, .....and .....are basic needs for plants to grow.
- 47- Both of .....factors and .....factors affect the growth of living organisms.
- 48- Photosynthesis process is affected by some environmental factors such as availability of .....and.....
- 49- The plant's growth is affected by .....and .....of light.
- 50- Chrysanthemum plant produces flowers when the days are .....than the nights.
- 51- Hot deserts have a little amount of .....far below the ground surface.
- 52- Some plants like palms and acacia trees live in the..... environment in Egypt.
- 53- Some desert plants have .....on their stems and branches to protect them from herbivores.
- 54- Some desert plants can store water in their .....and.....
- 55- The body size of animals and the length of plants are two..... factors that affect their growth.
- 56- .....penguin lives in Antarctic and it has a thick..... layer and its skin covered with dense .....to keep its body warm.
- 57- African penguin has a circle of skin that doesn't have any..... around each of its eyes.
- 58- .....has sandy-colored scales and lives in.....
- 59- Appearance of inherited traits on offspring is due to passing down .....factors from their parents.
- 60- .....are responsible for determining the body feature, and present in the cell.....



- 61- .....cats have long, silky hair with different colors.
- 62- .....cat doesn't have the genetic factor of long hair.
- 63- Color and place of the flower are two .....traits in plants.
- 64- The soil is composed of .....and .....ingredients.
- 65- Soil is the shelter for many living organisms, such as worms, ....., fungi and .....
- 66- Soil is composed of many inorganic ingredients as air, ....., .....and minerals.
- 67- The processes which play an important role in the soil formation are ....., .....and deposition.
- 68- Silt particles are larger than .....particles and smaller than .....particles.
- 69- .....is a material that makes the soil fertile and produced from decomposition of organic material of dead organisms.
- 70- The remains of dead plants and animals are decomposed into chemical nutrients such as ....., nitrogen and .....
- 71- There are spaces between the particles of the soil called..... and they are filled with .....and.....
- 72- .....play an important role in recycling the nutrients to the soil.
- 73- Sand, .....and .....particles are products of rocks weathering.
- 74- .....soil contains medium particles and its color is gray.
- 75- The ability of silt soil to retain water is larger than .....soil.
- 76- Waterlogged soil contains large amount of .....and little amount of .....and this doesn't help roots to grow.
- 77- .....are grassland ecosystems that contain dry..... soil and are common in central Africa.
- 78- The type of soil that is found in bog ecosystems is .....soil.
- 79- Types of plants in the soil affect the .....and ..... of the ecosystem.
- 80- The moist conditions in bogs lead to very .....temperature and they are suitable for some plants to grow in them.



- 81- ....., drought or .....cause the increase of the infertility of the land and desertification.
- 82- Increasing the inclination of the Earth's surface increases the..... process of the soil.
- 83- To reduce the soil erosion process .....areas should be increased.
- 84- Adding sand and .....to the soil helps in decreasing the effect of moving water over the soil.
- 85- All habitats provide the living organisms with food, ....., .....and space.
- 86- Habitat destruction could happen due to ..... and.....
- 87- Human activities like pollution and waste produced by humans led to increase in the percentage of .....gas and increase in the Earth's .....
- 88- Streams, .....and .....are examples of natural habitats.
- 89- Hurricanes, forests fires and volcanic eruptions are from the ..... that destroy habitats.
- 90- Using soil fences and .....ponds help in reducing .....pollution.
- 91- Soil scientists hope to stop using traditional .....and..... which are used in building houses.
- 92- To produce traditional bricks, a lot of .....is required and a lot of .....is produced.
- 93- The glue-like substance which is used in binding materials together is formed from the .....change of the.....

### Write the scientific term:

- 1- The movement of water through different water reservoirs on the Earth. (.....)
- 2- They are the places of storing water on the Earth. (.....)
- 3- It is the process in which matter changes from liquid state to gas state. (.....)



- 4-** It is the process in which matter changes from gas state to liquid state. (.....)
- 5-** Large areas of land which are formed due to the effect of dry air (.....)
- 6-** It is the method by which heat transfers within liquids and gases, where hot molecules rise upward, while colder molecules fall down. (.....)
- 7-** It is caused when air warmed by the solar radiation rises and then replaced by cooler air that flows from nearby areas. (.....)
- 8-** It is the main source which is responsible for warming of air and forming wind. (.....)
- 9-** A side of mountain ranges at coastal regions in which the rain shadow phenomenon occurs. (.....)
- 10-** The science that studies the weather conditions. (.....)
- 11-** It is the weight of the air above an area. (.....)
- 12-** It is a natural phenomenon that occurs when the level of water in a river increases until it overflows its banks. (.....)
- 13-** A phenomenon in which very strong winds blow up dust that reduces the visibility during driving cars. (.....)
- 14-** A process through which the living organism be able to live and survive in its environment. (.....)
- 15-** It is a change in the behaviors or acts of a living organism to help them to survive. (.....)
- 16-** It is a type of behavioral adaptation in which animals move in a certain season from one place to another. (.....)
- 17-** It contains biotic factors and abiotic factors that interact with each other. (.....)
- 18-** The factors that include living organisms in an ecosystem. (.....)
- 19-** They are tiny structures that found in the cell nucleus. (.....)
- 20-** It is the factor that controls which traits get inherited from parents to their offspring. (.....)
- 21-** They are external factors that affect our health and we might not able to control them. (.....)
- 22-** The loose layer that covers Earth's surface. (.....)
- 23-** A type of soil that allows water to flow slow as it has small pore spaces between its particles. (.....)
- 24-** The dark (black) soil that can retain large amount of water.(.....)



- 25-** A type of soil that retains medium amount of water and has medium pore spaces between its particles. (.....)
- 26-** The distances between the particles of the soil. (.....)
- 27-** A type of soil that is dry and loose, so large trees can't grow in it. (.....)
- 28-** The place where living organisms live. (.....)

**Put (√) or (×):**

- 1-** Water reservoirs on the Earth include oceans and seas only. ( )
- 2-** Precipitation occurs after condensation of water vapor in the sky. ( )
- 3-** Rains fall and collect in oceans by the effect of gravity force. ( )
- 4-** States of water change when water gains or loses energy. ( )
- 5-** When fresh water changes into snow and ice, this means that fresh water gains thermal energy. ( )
- 6-** Melting and transpiration processes only occur by cooling. ( )
- 7-** When water vapor cools in the sky, it forms clouds. ( )
- 8-** Flamingos migrate to the large salt lake in Turkey when the weather is very cold there. ( )
- 9-** All places on Earth receive the same amount of sunlight. ( )
- 10-** Hottest regions are regions in which the evaporation process is the greatest. ( )
- 11-** The weather becomes cold when the sun rays fall semi-inclined on Earth's surface. ( )
- 12-** As a result of low temperature, water returns back into water vapor. ( )
- 13-** Convection causes the movement of low density air above the high density air. ( )
- 14-** Convection currents in Earth's atmosphere help in determining the regional climate. ( )
- 15-** When convection occurs in the atmosphere cold air rises up and warm air falls down. ( )
- 16-** The direction of wind is determined by the amount of solar radiation received by the Earth. ( )



- 17- The rain never falls on deserts. ( )
- 18- People in desert areas face a lot of challenges in desert farming. ( )
- 19- Solar energy and wind turbines can be used to operate desert farms. ( )
- 20- The amount of precipitation is large in deserts. ( )
- 21- Reusing water is a useful way to irrigate crops in desert farms. ( )
- 22- The properties of the atmosphere at the top of the mountain and at its bottom are similar. ( )
- 23- A wet side of a coastal mountain range is away from the coast. ( )
- 24- The air becomes more dense at the top of the mountain compared to the bottom of the mountain. ( )
- 25- The temperatures of both water and sand increase at the same rate when they are exposed to the same amount of heat. ( )
- 26- Land heats up quickly and cools down slowly compared to that of water. ( )
- 27- Scientists use some tools that help them in predicting weather conditions. ( )
- 28- Mapping data allows meteorologists to represent data about weather conditions. ( )
- 29- When rain doesn't fall, soil may dry and plants may die. ( )
- 30- Although flooding is harmful, it also has some benefits. ( )
- 31- Floods may cause death of people and animals. ( )
- 32- Sandstorms decrease the visibility during driving cars. ( )
- 33- Dust storms have harmful effects on the plane engines. ( )
- 34- Animals migrate from one place to another seasonally. ( )
- 35- Migratory birds are affected by environmental factors during their migration. ( )
- 36- Birds migrate to search for different food sources. ( )
- 37- Animals need food, water and habitat to survive. ( )
- 38- The growth of living organisms is not affected by environmental factors around them. ( )
- 39- In our world there are different kinds of environments. ( )
- 40- Different types of environments have different types of plants and animals. ( )
- 41- An area between buildings that contains grasses, insects and weeds represents a large ecosystem. ( )



- 42- Ecosystems include living organisms only. ( )
- 43- Abiotic factors of an ecosystem can eat, breathe and grow. ( )
- 44- In the arctic ecosystem, caribou feeds on wolves. ( )
- 45- It is easy for animals to live in the desert environments. ( )
- 46- Deserts may be hot areas or cold areas. ( )
- 47- Dorcas gazelle can live in both desert area and semi-desert area. ( )
- 48- The skin of poison dart frog cannot protect it from predators. ( )
- 49- Abiotic factors affect the growth and the adaptation of biotic factors. ( )
- 50- The length of plants is from genetic factors which affects their growth. ( )
- 51- The plant's growth is not affected by intensity of light. ( )
- 52- All types of plants produce fruits when the days are shorter than nights. ( )
- 53- When the rain falls in desert environment, some plants reach the flowering stage quickly. ( )
- 54- Some desert plants have thick stems to store water. ( )
- 55- Abiotic factors have important role in growth of living organisms. ( )
- 56- Water and air are from biotic factors in an ecosystem. ( )
- 57- Parents transfer different traits to their offspring that help them to survive. ( )
- 58- Transferring of some properties from parents to offspring occurs in living organisms and nonliving things. ( )
- 59- Inherited traits not affect the structure of living organisms. ( )
- 60- All birman cats have white, very short and silky hair. ( )
- 61- Your health will be positively affected, if you drink unclean water. ( )
- 62- The soil represents the thin layer that covers the Earth's crust. ( )
- 63- Healthy soil is very important to keep the life on Earth. ( )
- 64- There is only one type of soil on Earth. ( )
- 65- The main component of soil is the organic materials only. ( )
- 66- The amount of organic materials affects the type of soil. ( )
- 67- Wind and water help in the formation of soil. ( )
- 68- All types of soil are similar in color and texture. ( )
- 69- All components of the soil can be seen by naked eye. ( )
- 70- Running water is the only factor that breaks down rocks causing soil erosion. ( )
- 71- The difference between sand soil and clay soil is in the color only. ( )



- 72- According to the size of particles in the soil, clay is the biggest particles, while sand is the smallest particles. ( )
- 73- All soils retain the same amount of water. ( )
- 74- Water flows through sand soil faster than in clay soil. ( )
- 75- By increasing the amount of pore spaces between the particles of soil, it can retain more amount of water. ( )
- 76- All living organisms depend on soil to get their needs. ( )
- 77- The climate affects the types of plants that can grow in an area. ( )
- 78- Humid areas retain large amount of water during rainfall. ( )
- 79- Grassland ecosystem supports large herbivorous like gazelles with food. ( )
- 80- Large trees can grow in dry sand soils. ( )
- 81- Bog ecosystem has very hot temperature. ( )
- 82- The crops need healthy soil to grow. ( )
- 83- Adding animal manure helps to return back nutrients into the soil. ( )
- 84- Converting fertile agricultural lands into cities leads to increase the deforestation of the land. ( )
- 85- The soil can't be restored again. ( )
- 86- Removing plants leads to the soil erosion. ( )
- 87- Habitat destruction may happen due to natural changes only. ( )
- 88- Some natural changes can benefit the soil. ( )
- 89- Climate change is one of results of human activities. ( )
- 90- Overpopulation causes the increase of food for all animals that live in a habitat. ( )
- 91- The growth of human population makes many changes in a habitat. ( )
- 92- Using great amounts of fertilizers reduce water pollution. ( )
- 93- Controlling air pollution doesn't help in decreasing water pollution. ( )
- 94- Cleaning up water from pollution is more effective than preventing it. ( )
- 95- To prevent water pollution, laws must be applied. ( )
- 96- To build traditional bricks, we need a lot of energy. ( )
- 97- Bricks must be burned at 100°C. ( )
- 98- The subsoil which is used for agriculture is used to make the glue like building material. ( )



## Correct the underlined words:

- 1- In the water cycle, the step that follows condensation process is runoff. (.....)
- 2- Falling of hail in coolest regions is an example of evaporation process. (.....)
- 3- The amount of thermal energy that reaches the Earth affects the rate of condensation process in the water cycle. (.....)
- 4- Clouds are formed due to melting process. (.....)
- 5- Magnetism is the force which causes moving down of water from higher places to lower places on the Earth. (.....)
- 6- The air which is found in the atmosphere heats up by the help of the moon. (.....)
- 7- The density of cold dry air is equal to that of hot humid air.(.....)
- 8- The heat of the Sun transfers through space to Earth's atmosphere by convection. (.....)
- 9- Due to radiation currents, warm water moves above cold water. (.....)
- 10- Deserts are formed by the effect of moist air. (.....)
- 11- The amount of rain that falls on deserts is equal to that which falls in other biomes. (.....)
- 12- The form of energy that flows from a hot object to a cold object is called sound energy. (.....)
- 13- The sand absorbs heat slower than water during daytime.(.....)
- 14- When air is heated, it expands as its molecules move close to each other. (.....)
- 15- Hydrologist is a scientist who studies the atmosphere to understand Earth's weather. (.....)
- 16- Flooding is the shortage of water that is available for drinking, growing crops and farming. (.....)
- 17- Sandstorms blow up from a dry area such as oceans. (.....)
- 18- Dust storms increase the water quality in irrigation canals.(.....)
- 19- Floods result in formation of dry lands. (.....)
- 20- Both of the Mediterranean Sea and the Nile River are two important stopovers in Egypt for migratory birds. (.....)
- 21- Egypt is an important stopover for migratory birds as it has very cold winter climate. (.....)



- 22- Some desert plants have thick leaves to store fats. (.....)
- 23- Most of animals which live in arctic environment have dark and thin fur. (.....)
- 24- Antarctica is a hot desert biome. (.....)
- 25- Biotic factors of an ecosystem include sunlight, air and water.(.....)
- 26- Availability of water is a genetic factor that affects the growth of trees and shrubs in an ecosystem. (.....)
- 27- The intensity of light means the amount of time that a plant is exposed to light. (.....)
- 28- Around each eye of emperor penguin, there is a circle of skin that doesn't have any feathers. (.....)
- 29- All living organisms inherited traits from their offsprings.(.....)
- 30- Birman cat doesn't have any hair or have only very fine hair.(.....)
- 31- Mitochondria carry inherited traits from parents to their offspring. (.....)
- 32- Sphynx cat doesn't have the genetic factor for very long ear trait which is found in Birman cat. (.....)
- 33- The way of your earlobes hang and the length of your fingers are two environmental factors. (.....)
- 34- Minerals are the building blocks of humus. (.....)
- 35- The soil is formed due to breaking down of rocks during melting process. (.....)
- 36- The size of sand particles is smaller than silt and clay particles.(.....)
- 37- The silt soil retains very small amount of water between their particles. (.....)
- 38- The color of sand soil is black. (.....)
- 39- The color of sand soil is gray. (.....)
- 40- The soil that keeps its organic materials becomes unsuitable for planting. (.....)
- 41- Dry soil contains very little air for roots to grow. (.....)
- 42- Savannas are wetland ecosystems. (.....)
- 43- Herbivores like lions can live in Savannas ecosystem which has grasses and small plants. (.....)
- 44- Overuse of pesticides is a way of soil restoration. (.....)
- 45- Desertification is a process by which land becomes more fertile. (.....)



- 46- When the soil is irrigated regularly, the quality of the crops will decrease. (.....)
- 47- Building houses and change natural spaces into factories are from natural changes that destroy the habitat. (.....)
- 48- In the Red Sea, Lionfish is considered as native species. (.....)
- 49- Scientists use the topsoil for making glue-like substance used as a building substance. (.....)

**Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A):**

**1)**

Column A	Column B
1) Condensation	a) Falling of snow in an area.
2) Evaporation	b) Formation of fog on a road.
3) Precipitation	c) It is the step in which rainwater falling on the Earth's surface is collected in different water bodies.
4) Runoff	d) Drying of a shallow lake.
5) Collection	e) It is the step that follows precipitation process in the water cycle.

1	2	3	4	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

**2)**

Column A	Column B
1) Water vapor releases energy when it.....	a) Solar radiation
2) Water can be pulled downward by ..... force.	b) Precipitation
3) The process in which water falls on Earth in the form of rain, snow or sleet.	c) Wind.
4) The main factor in determining weather and climate.	d) condenses
5) It is caused by the continuous exchange between warm air and cold air.	e) gravity

1	2	3	4	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



3)

Column A	Column B
1) Barometer	a) A device used to measure the amount of rain.
2) Weather radar	b) A device used to measure atmospheric pressure.
3) Anemometer	c) A device used to measure temperature.
4) Rain gauge	d) A device used to measure the intensity of precipitation.
5) Thermometer	e) A device used to measure the wind speed.

1	2	3	4	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

4)

Column A	Column B
1) African penguin.	a) It has thick white fur.
2) Poison dart frog.	b) It lives in coast of South Africa.
3) Acacia tree.	c) It has long and silky hair.
4) Arctic fox.	d) It lives in tropical rain forest.
5) Birman cat.	e) It lives in desert.

1	2	3	4	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

5)

Column A	Column B
1) Humus	a) They are dry grassland ecosystems.
2) Decomposers	b) It is a process that helps in the formation of the soil.
3) Erosion	c) They are the most common animals that live in bogs.
4) Savannas	d) It is from the organic components of the soil.
5) Mosquitos and frogs	e) They help in recycling the nutrients from dead organisms back into the soil.

1	2	3	4	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



### Cross out the odd words:

- 1) Weathering – Evaporation – Condensation – Precipitation.
- 2) Rain – Hail – Mountain – Snow.
- 3) Evaporation – Condensation – Transpiration – Melting.
- 4) Animals – Insects – Light – Grasses.
- 5) Sunlight – Air – water – Animals.
- 6) Hair length – Leaves shape - Fur color – Size of habitat.
- 7) Eye color – Lack of health care – Ears shape – shape of nose.
- 8) Worms – Water – Minerals – Air.
- 9) Bacteria - Remains of dead plants – Rocks – Insects.
- 10) Drought – Deforestation – Overgrazing – Overuse of pesticides.
- 11) Water pollution – Overuse of pesticides – Overgrazing – Overuse of fertilizers.
- 12) Hurricanes – Volcanic eruptions – Remove forests to build houses – Forests fires.
- 13) Floods – Building houses – Making road – Making airport runways.

### Give reasons for:

- 1) Formation of fog in the early morning.  
(Formation of clouds in the sky.)  
➤ .....
- 2) Changing of water from one state to another.  
➤ .....
- 3) Moving down of glaciers from the top of a mountain.  
➤ .....
- 4) Drying up of the large salt lake in Turkey in summer season.  
➤ .....
- 5) Changing of some amount of water in watery bodies into water vapor.  
➤ .....



**6) About 10 % of water vapor in air comes from plant.**

➤ .....

**7) The weather in the area near the equator is hot.**

➤ .....

**8) The effect of heat is low in the area at the north and south of the equator.**

➤ .....

**9) Hot air moves upward above cold air.**

➤ .....

**10) On adding warm water to cold water without shaking, the warm water stay above cold water without mixing.**

➤ .....

**11) Desert farming faces many difficulties.**

➤ .....

**12) At noon, we may not be able to stand barefoot on the sand of a beach in summer, but we can swim in the sea water.**

➤ .....

**13) When air is heated, it expands.**

➤ .....

**14) Extreme weather became more stronger in many places around the world.**

➤ .....

**15) Floods have some benefits.**

➤ .....

**16) Sandstorms have harmful effects on human health.**

➤ .....

**17) Falcons and eagles migrate to Egypt in winter.**

➤ .....

**18) Birds migrate from one place to another.**

➤ .....

**19) African penguin has a circle of skin that doesn't have any feather around each of its eyes.**

➤ .....



**20) Poison dart frog has colorful poisonous Skin.**

➤ .....

**21) Lizard body is covered with sandy-colored scales.**

➤ .....

**22) Most of desert plants have short extended roots near the Earth's surface.**

➤ .....

**23) Some plants which live in desert environment have long roots.**

➤ .....

**24) Some plants in deserts produce seeds that can live for a long time.**

➤ .....

**25) A birman kitten has a long and silky hair.**

➤ .....

**26) Sphinx cat doesn't have long hair.**

➤ .....

**27) Small dorcas gazelle is similar to its parents.**

➤ .....

**28) Your lifestyle choices affect your health.**

➤ .....

**29) Soil is very important for plants.**

➤ .....

**30) Decomposers have an important role in the formation of soil.**

➤ .....

**31) There are many types of soil.**

➤ .....

**32) Water can flow very fast through sand soil.**

➤ .....

**33) The soil that retains medium amount of water is more fertile.**

➤ .....

**34) Clay soil can retain more amounts of water and air.**

➤ .....

**35) The soil in a bog ecosystem is wet most of time.**

➤ .....



**36) Large trees can't grow in savanna grassland ecosystems.**

➤ .....

**37) The increase in the inclination of Earth's surface causes the erosion of the soil.**

➤ .....

**38) Scientists should use crop remains like straw and stem in the soil. .**

➤ .....

**39) Desertification process increases recently..**

➤ .....

**40) We should keep green areas and reduce the amount of fertilizers.**

➤ .....

**41) Soil scientists and engineers hope to stop using traditional bricks and concrete in building houses.**

➤ .....

**What happens ..... :**

**1) To the snow when sunlight falls on it.**

➤ .....

**2) If Water of seas and oceans gains big amount of thermal energy.**

➤ .....

**3) To the weather If the sun rays fall very Inclined on an area.**

➤ .....

**4) To The level of water in a lake when the rate of evaporation increases.**

➤ .....

**5) You cover some leaves in a plant with a plastic bag then put this plant in the direct sunlight for a while.**

➤ .....

**6) If moist air touches a cold bottle of water.**

➤ .....

**7) If water vapor in air condenses in the sky.**

➤ .....



8) If the water droplets in the clouds become very heavy.

➤ .....

9) To the density of air if the cold air is warmed.

➤ .....

10) To the movement of air when solar radiation heats up the air.

➤ .....

11) To the air temperature if there is no wind on Earth.

➤ .....

12) To the atmospheric pressure, as we move up toward the top of a mountain.

➤ .....

13) To air density, as we move down toward the bottom of a mountain 4

➤ .....

14) To the temperature of water inside a beaker if we put it under a lighted lamp for few minutes.

➤ .....

15) To the temperature of desert sand at night.

➤ .....

16) If we boil water in a pot on the stove. (Concerning the movement of hot water and cold water).

➤ .....

17) To solar panels when dust accumulates on them.

➤ .....

18) If the environmental conditions change in the homeland in which some migratory Birds live.

➤ .....

19) To the living organisms in an ecosystem, if water and light are not available.

➤ .....

20) To the plants in an ecosystem, if they receive too intense light.

➤ .....



**21) Two similar plants, if they are exposed to the same intensity and duration of light.**

➤ .....

**22) If the genetic factor of hairless body trait is transferred from sphynx cats parents to their offspring.**

➤ .....

**23) To the soil if it does not contain any decomposers.**

➤ .....

**24) To the soil if the temperature in the environment increases.**

➤ .....

**25) To the soil if it has large amount of pore spaces.**

➤ .....

**26) If the soil holds medium amount of water.**

➤ .....

**27) To the soil when there is much water in a wet region.**

➤ .....

**28) To the soil when fertile agricultural lands are converted into factories or pastures.**

➤ .....

**29) To the soil when farmers increase the planted area.**

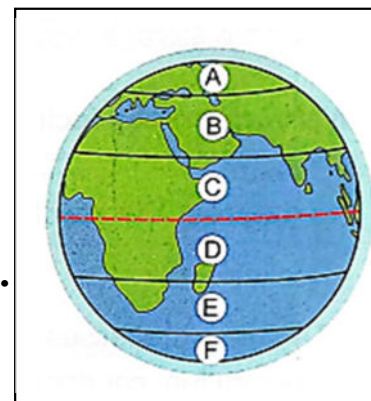
➤ .....

**30) To the habitat when the number of predators decreases.**

➤ .....



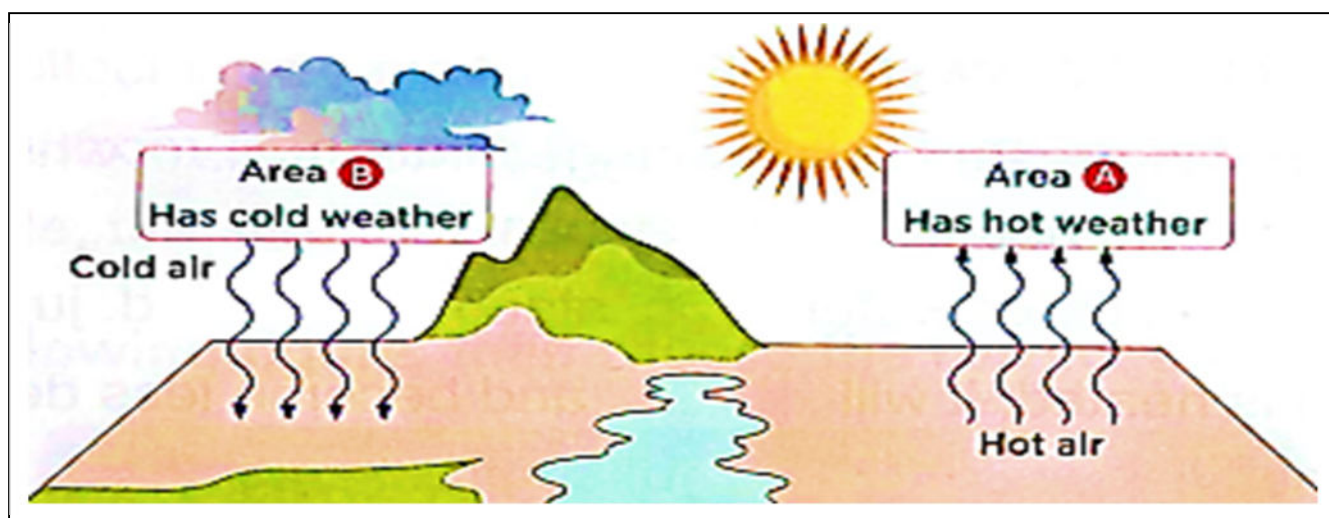
## Answer the following questions:



### 1) Look at the following figure, then complete:

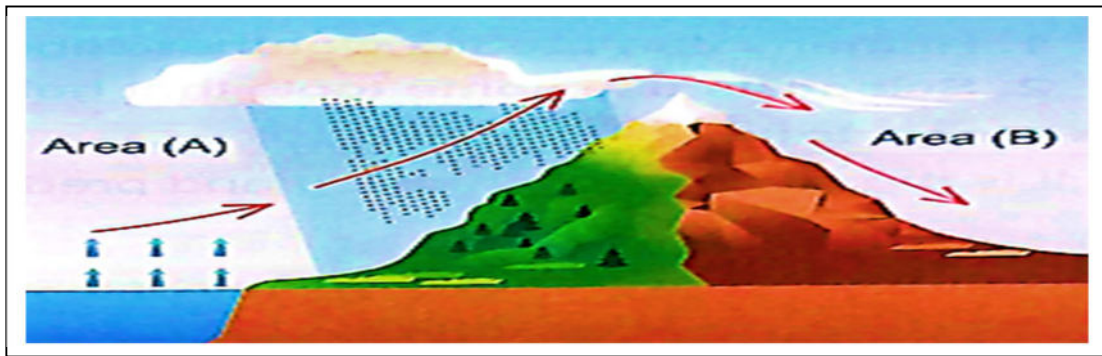
- a) Areas (.....) and (.....) are considered as hottest areas.
- b) Areas (.....) and (....) are considered as moderate areas.
- c) Areas (.....) and (.....) are considered as coolest areas.

### 2) Look at the following figure, then complete:

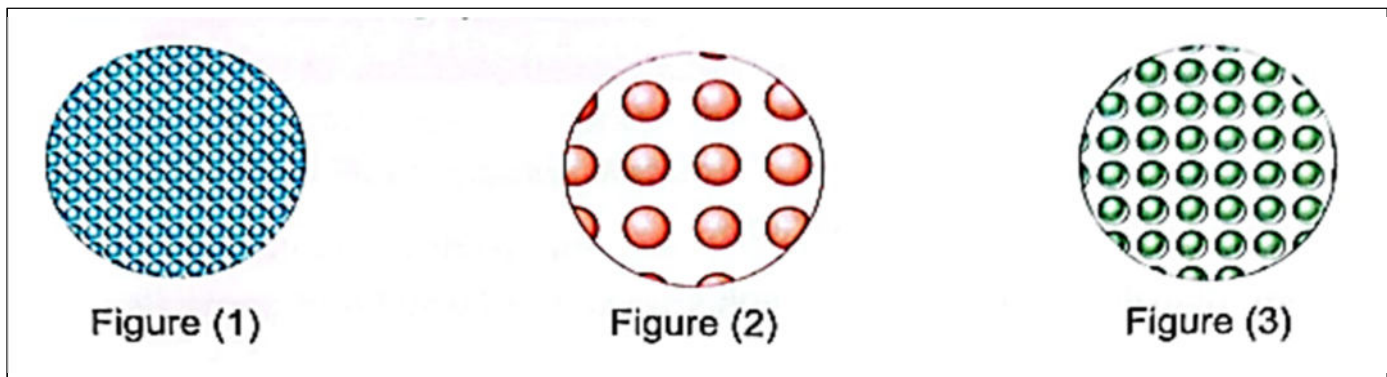


- a) Air in area (A) moves upward, because it has..... density.
- b) Air in area (A) becomes hot by the effect of.....
- c) Air in area (B) moves downward, because it has .....density.
- d) When air in area (A) moves to area (B), it .....thermal energy, so it will fall down near the Earth's surface.

**3) Look at the following figure, then complete:**



- a) Area (A) represents the .....side of the mountain, while area (B) represents the .....side of the mountain.**
- b) Condensation of air and precipitation occurs in area (.....).**
- c) The rain shadow phenomenon occurs in area (.....).**
- 4) Look at the opposite figure, then answer the questions:**



- a) Figure (1) represents the .....soil that has .....color.**
- b) Figure (2) represents the .....soil that has .....pore spaces.**
- c) Figure (3) represents the .....soil that retain..... amount of water.**
- d) Soil in figure (.....) allows very large amount of water to flow through its particles.**



## G6 Final Revision (answered)

### Choose the correct answer:

- 1- All the following are considered as the main processes in transferring water through water reservoirs, except.....  
a) condensation      b) evaporation      c) collection      d) precipitation
- 2- In winter, rain falls due to ..... process.  
a) condensation      b) evaporation      c) collection      d) precipitation
- 3- When water runs through a river then into a sea, this step is called.....  
a) runoff.      b) condensation.      c) precipitation.      d) evaporation.
- 4- Gathering the water of rains to form streams or rivers is called .....  
a) precipitation.      b) evaporation.      c) collection.      d) condensation.
- 5- The Sun heats the water of seas and this leads to occurrence of ..... process.  
a) freezing      b) melting      c) evaporation      d) condensation
- 6- The form of water that is found in air and we can't see it is the .....  
a) liquid water.      b) water vapor.      c) Ice.      d) snow.
- 7- The condensed water vapor in clouds returns back to the Earth's surface in the form of all the following, except.....  
a) water vapor.      b) rain.      c) snow.      d) sleet.
- 8- Leakage of water into groundwater reservoirs is due to the action of.....  
a) condensation.      b) gravity.      c) precipitation.      d) evaporation.
- 9- Both of..... and ..... processes happen due to the decrease of thermal energy.  
a) Melting – freezing      b) melting – condensation  
c) freezing – condensation      d) melting – evaporation
- 10- The weather of the areas near the equator is .....  
a) hot and humid.      b) hot and snowy.  
c) warm and humid.      d) warm and snowy.
- 11- Moderate regions are areas in which the evaporation process is.....  
a) the greatest.      b) the smallest.      c) moderate.      d) absent.

- 12- When the sun rays fall semi-inclined on Earth's surface, it is distributed on a large area giving ..... effect of heat and the weather becomes.....
- a) high – warm. b) low – warm. c) high – cold. d) low – cold.
- 13- Water vapor in the atmosphere can condense and form.....
- a) air. b) clouds. c) sunlight. d) wind.
- 14- The form of evaporation process that takes place from the leaves of plants is called .....
- a) transpiration. b) collection. c) melting. d) freezing.
- 15- When a liquid is heated, it will ..... and become less dense and .....
- a) expand — heavier. b) contract — lighter.  
c) expand - lighter. d) contract — heavier.
- 16- Due to the very little rains which precipitate in some areas on Earth, large areas of ..... are formed.
- a) forests b) seas c) oceans d) deserts
- 17- Convection currents in the atmosphere are controlled by .....
- a) precipitation. b) moon's rotation.  
c) the energy from the Sun. d) Earth's rotation.
- 18- Convection is a way of transferring of heat in liquids and gases due to the difference in ..... and .....
- a) mass – color. b) shape – volume.  
c) temperature – density. d) color – temperature.
- 19- Wind is produced by the help of .....
- a) water turbine. b) electric generator.  
c) solar radiation. d) electric motor.
- 20- Wind is formed when ..... rises and replaced by ..... that flows from nearby areas.
- a) warm air – cold air b) warm water – cold water  
c) cold air – warm air d) cold water – warm water
- 21- When air is heated, its ..... changes.
- a) mass b) smell c) color d) density



- 22- Heat is transferred through the atmosphere by .....  
 a) convection.                      b) conduction.                      c) reflection.                      d) absorption.
- 23- Desert farming depends on the maximum use of....., as its quantity is very small.  
 a) sand                                      b) sunlight                                      c) water                                      d) winds
- 24- A rain shadow is an area that is formed behind a .....  
 a) tree.                                      b) mountain.                                      c) building.                                      d) bridge.
- 25- If the temperature at the bottom of a mountain is 15 °C, this means it may reach.....°C at the top of this mountain.  
 a) 30                                      b) 25                                      c) 20                                      d) 2
- 26- If the temperature of the sand in a desert is 50 °C at noon, its temperature may reach .....°C at night.  
 a) 20                                      b) 60                                      c) 70                                      d) 80
- 27- Extreme weather conditions include all the following, except .....  
 a) drought.                                      b) flooding.                                      c) sandstorms.                                      d) sunrise.
- 28- Drought affects all the following, except .....  
 a) people.                                      b) plants.                                      c) buildings.                                      d) animals.
- 29- Floods may occur as a result of ..... and .....  
 a) gentle rain – melting of snow.                                      b) heavy rain – melting of snow.  
 c) gentle rain – freezing of water.                                      d) heavy rain – evaporation of water.
- 30- Birds migrate to search for all of the following, except.....  
 a) best conditions for reproduction.                                      b) different food resources.  
 c) another suitable habitat.                                      d) another unsuitable climate.
- 31- Migratory birds may suffer from all of the following conditions during their journey, except.....  
 a) many resting sites are available.                                      b) presence of predators.  
 c) shortage of food.                                      d) shortage of water.
- 32- The Red Sea in Egypt includes all of the following environments, except..... environment.  
 a) marine                                      b) mountain                                      c) rain forest                                      d) coastal
- 33- All the following are biotic factors, except.....  
 a) animals.                                      b) insects.                                      c) precipitation.                                      d) grasses.

- 34- Plants, animals and water are.....
- a) biotic factors only.
  - b) abiotic factors only.
  - c) biotic and abiotic factors.
  - d) behavioral characteristics.
- 35- Plants respond to the amount of..... they receive daily.
- a) light only
  - b) dark only
  - c) light and dark
  - d) biotic factors
- 36- Dorcas gazelle lives in.....
- a) tropical area.
  - b) desert area.
  - c) north pole.
  - d) south pole.
- 37- Increasing the number of different animal species is affected by an environmental factor which is.....
- a) the body size of animals.
  - b) the body color of animals.
  - c) the length of plants.
  - d) the size of habitat.
- 38- Acacia tree and arctic fox live in.....
- a) desert environment.
  - b) arctic environment.
  - c) rain forest environment.
  - d) two different environments.
- 39- The genetic factors transfer from.....
- a) living organism to nonliving thing.
  - b) nonliving thing to living organism.
  - c) parents to their offspring.
  - d) offspring to their parents.
- 40- Transferring of genetic factors happens in.....
- a) humans only.
  - b) humans and animals only.
  - c) nonliving things.
  - d) all living organisms only.
- 41- All the following are inherited traits in humans, except.....
- a) eye color.
  - b) nose shape.
  - c) fur color.
  - d) ear shape.
- 42- All the following are inherited traits in plants, except.....
- a) leaves color.
  - b) leaves shape.
  - c) length of stem.
  - d) length of ears.
- 43- Sphynx cats and birman cats are different in the.....
- a) number of eyes.
  - b) number of ears.
  - c) number of legs.
  - d) length of hair.
- 44- Bad habits in human lifestyle include.....
- a) eating healthy food.
  - b) doing exercises.
  - c) drinking more soda.
  - d) avoid smoking.



- 45- The soil provides the plant with all of the following, except.....
- a) water.                      b) air.                      c) nutrients.                      d) sunlight.
- 46- From the main factors that cause the soil formation are.....and.....
- a) erosion – evaporation.                      b) weathering – condensation.  
c) erosion – weathering.                      d) melting – gravity.
- 47- The material rich in nutrients and produced from the decomposition of dead organisms is called.....
- a) decomposers.                      b) humus.                      c) sand.                      d) water.
- 48- The organic materials which are found in the soil include.....
- a) sand and remains of dead organisms.                      b) humus and silt.  
c) remains of dead animals and plants.                      d) silt and clay.
- 49- Soil can be classified into..... different types according to its kind of particles.
- a) two                      b) three                      c) four                      d) five
- 50- When the soil contains large amount of sand particles, the flow of water will.....
- a) not change.                      b) increase.                      c) decrease.                      d) stop.
- 51- .....soil contains large amount of sand particles.
- a) Sand                      b) Silt                      c) Clay                      d) Fertile
- 52- The soil that retains medium amount of water becomes.....
- a) more fertile.    b) less fertile.    c) unsuitable for planting.    d) very dry.
- 53- ..... soil holds water well so, it becomes..... most of time.
- a) Sand – wet                      b) Clay – wet                      c) Clay – dry                      d) Silt – dry
- 54- Overuse of..... are from the reasons of soil depletion.
- a) water and air                      b) pesticides and chemical fertilizers  
c) air and fertilizers                      d) water and pesticides
- 55- .....are from the ways of soil restoration.
- a) Adding nutrients to the soil and deforestation  
b) Overuse of pesticides and water pollution  
c) Overgrazing and planting different types of crops  
d) Adding nutrients to the soil and planting different types of crops

- 56- .....is a way to reduce the erosion of the soil.
- a) Removing plants
  - b) Digging trenches
  - c) Increasing the amount of water
  - d) adding pesticides
- 57- The change in climate leads to the..... of some living organisms.
- a) increase
  - b) extinction
  - c) reproduction
  - d) pollution
- 58- .....is from the invasive species that are found in the Red Sea.
- a) Penguin
  - b) Frog
  - c) Lionfish
  - d) Lizard
- 59- Overpopulation leads to the decrease in all of the following, except.....
- a) food.
  - b) water.
  - c) shelter.
  - d) habitat destruction
- 60- Treatment of sewage and reduce the amount of fertilizers help in.....
- a) increasing air pollution.
  - b) increasing water pollution.
  - c) increasing soil pollution.
  - d) decreasing water pollution.
- 61- All the followings are from ways to decrease water pollution except.....
- a) treatment of sewage and industrial water.
  - b) getting rid of trash in correct ways.
  - c) increasing the industries which use water.
  - d) using soil fences and sedimentation ponds.
- 62- Traditional bricks and concrete must be burned at..... temperature and produce..... amount of pollution.
- a) high – small.
  - b) high – large.
  - c) low – large.
  - d) low – small.

**Complete the following sentences:**

- 1- Sun is the main source of energy which affects the water cycle.
- 2- When the water in clouds becomes too heavy, it falls on the ground by a process, called precipitation.
- 3- When water vapor in air hits a cold glass of juice, it will condense.
- 4- The two factors which control the movement of water in the water cycle are gravity force and solar energy.
- 5- The water starts to move or change its way of movement when a force affects it.
- 6- The large salt lake in Turkey is dried up due to the increase in the rate of evaporation process.



- 7- Flamingos migrate to the large salt lake in Turkey when the weather becomes warm and they are feed on algae which are found in this lake.
- 8- Increasing and decreasing of water level in some lakes is due to the transfer of energy through the water cycle.
- 9- About 10 % of the water vapor in air comes from transpiration of plants.
- 10- Transpiration is a form of evaporation that takes place through the stomata which are found in plant leaves.
- 11- Clouds consist of millions of tiny water droplets that have condensed out of the air.
- 12- When warm air contains enough water vapor, it loses this water in the form of rain.
- 13- Fresh water changes into water vapor when it gains thermal energy, while fresh water changes into ice when it loses thermal energy.
- 14- The distribution of solar energy on the Earth's surface plays an important role in evaporation process in the water cycle.
- 15- The weather becomes hot when the sun rays fall perpendicular on Earth's surface.
- 16- The weather of the area faraway from the equator is very cold because the sun rays fall very inclined on the Earth's surface at this area.
- 17- By increasing the temperature of air, its density decreases.
- 18- The difference in the temperature and densities in water of oceans and atmosphere occurs due to the unequal heating of land and oceans.
- 19- Due to convection, hot air moves upward above cold air.
- 20- Heat can transfer through the Earth's atmosphere due to the effect of convection currents.
- 21- Cold water has more density than warm water, so it moves under the warm water.
- 22- Unequal heating of the Earth between the poles and the equator generates wind.
- 23- When warm air is cooled, it will move downward, while cold air moves upward when it is warmed.
- 24- Heat transfers from the hot object to the cold object.

- 25- The amount of water that evaporates is more than the amount of rain that falls on deserts.
- 26- At the top of the mountain, the atmospheric pressure is lower compared to the bottom of the mountain.
- 27- As you climb to the top of a mountain, the air density will decrease, while as you move down toward the bottom of it, the air temperature will increase.
- 28- The side of coastal mountain ranges that faces the coast in which air moves up when hitting a mountain is the wet side, while the other side is the dry side.
- 29- When the hot and humid air meets the cold and dry air, the hot air rises.
- 30- Gases and liquids expand by heating and contract by cooling.
- 31- Sand cools down in a shorter time than sea water during nighttime.
- 32- The temperatures of both water and sand increases in the presence of a source of heat.
- 33- Sea water absorbs heat slowly and loses it slowly.
- 34- The measure of how much water vapor is present in the air is called humidity.
- 35- The horizontal movement of air is called wind, whereas the vertical movement of air is called air current.
- 36- To know whether it rained more this summer or last summer, the meteorologist should use rain gauge.
- 37- To know the possible path of a hurricane; the meteorologist should use weather radar.
- 38- Meteorologists use weather maps to collect and analyze data from different places and over short periods of time.
- 39- Extreme hot temperatures may cause drought, while heavy rain may cause flooding.
- 40- The adaptation that is related to the body structure of a living organism is known as structural adaptation.
- 41- Thorns on a plant stem are an example of structural adaptation, while growth of plant toward light is an example of behavioral adaptation.



- 42- Migration of animals to search for food is considered as a type of behavioral adaptation.
- 43- The thick fur of animals that live in cold areas is considered as a type of structural adaptation.
- 44- Ecosystem contains biotic factors and abiotic factors.
- 45- Abiotic factors include nonliving things in an ecosystem.
- 46- Light, air and water are basic needs for plants to grow.
- 47- Both of environmental factors and genetic factors affect the growth of living organisms.
- 48- Photosynthesis process is affected by some environmental factors such as availability of water and light.
- 49- The plant's growth is affected by intensity and duration of light
- 50- Chrysanthemum plant produces flowers when the days are shorter than the nights.
- 51- Hot deserts have a little amount of groundwater far below the ground surface.
- 52- Some plants like palms and acacia trees live in the desert environment in Egypt.
- 53- Some desert plants have thorns on their stems and branches to protect them from herbivores.
- 54- Some desert plants can store water in their leaves and stems.
- 55- The body size of animals and the length of plants are two genetic factors that affect their growth.
- 56- Emperor penguin lives in Antarctic and it has a thick fatty layer and its skin covered with dense feathers to keep its body warm.
- 57- African penguin has a circle of skin that doesn't have any feathers around each of its eyes.
- 58- Lizard has sandy-colored scales and lives in desert.
- 59- Appearance of inherited traits on offspring is due to passing down genetic factors from their parents.
- 60- Genes are responsible for determining the body feature, and present in the cell nucleus.

- 61- Birman cats have long, silky hair with different colors.
- 62- Sphynx cat doesn't have the genetic factor of long hair.
- 63- Color and place of the flower are two inherited traits in plants.
- 64- The soil is composed of organic and inorganic ingredients.
- 65- Soil is the shelter for many living organisms, such as worms, insects, fungi and bacteria.
- 66- Soil is composed of many inorganic ingredients as air, water, rocks and minerals.
- 67- The processes which play an important role in the soil formation are weathering, erosion and deposition.
- 68- Silt particles are larger than clay particles and smaller than sand particles.
- 69- Humus is a material that makes the soil fertile and produced from decomposition of organic material of dead organisms.
- 70- The remains of dead plants and animals are decomposed into chemical nutrients such as oxygen, nitrogen and carbon.
- 71- There are spaces between the particles of the soil called pore spaces and they are filled with air and water.
- 72- Decomposers play an important role in recycling the nutrients to the soil.
- 73- Sand, clay and silt particles are products of rocks weathering.
- 74- Silt soil contains medium particles and its color is gray.
- 75- The ability of silt soil to retain water is larger than sand soil.
- 76- Waterlogged soil contains large amount of water and little amount of air and this doesn't help roots to grow.
- 77- Savannas are grassland ecosystems that contain dry sand soil and are common in central Africa.
- 78- The type of soil that is found in bog ecosystems is clay soil.
- 79- Types of plants in the soil affect the temperature and weather of the ecosystem.
- 80- The moist conditions in bogs lead to very cool temperature and they are suitable for some plants to grow in them.



- 81- Deforestation, drought or overgrazing cause the increase of the infertility of the land and desertification.
- 82- Increasing the inclination of the Earth's surface increases the erosion process of the soil.
- 83- To reduce the soil erosion process green areas should be increased.
- 84- Adding sand and silt to the soil helps in decreasing the effect of moving water over the soil.
- 85- All habitats provide the living organisms with food, water, shelter and space.
- 86- Habitat destruction could happen due to natural changes and human activities.
- 87- Human activities like pollution and waste produced by humans led to increase in the percentage of carbon dioxide gas and increase in the Earth's temperature.
- 88- Streams, deserts and oceans are examples of natural habitats.
- 89- Hurricanes, forests fires and volcanic eruptions are from the natural changes that destroy habitats.
- 90- Using soil fences and sedimentation ponds help in reducing water pollution.
- 91- Soil scientists hope to stop using traditional bricks and concrete which are used in building houses.
- 92- To produce traditional bricks, a lot of energy is required and a lot of pollution is produced.
- 93- The glue-like substance which is used in binding materials together is formed from the chemical change of the topsoil.

### Write the scientific term:

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1- The movement of water through different water reservoirs on the Earth.    | (water cycle)      |
| 2- They are the places of storing water on the Earth.                        | (water reservoirs) |
| 3- It is the process in which matter changes from liquid state to gas state. | (Evaporation)      |

- 4- It is the process in which matter changes from gas state to liquid state. (Condensation)
- 5- Large areas of land which are formed due to the effect of dry air (Deserts)
- 6- It is the method by which heat transfers within liquids and gases, where hot molecules rise upward, while colder molecules fall down.(Convection)
- 7- It is caused when air warmed by the solar radiation rises and then replaced by cooler air that flows from nearby areas. (Wind)
- 8- It is the main source which is responsible for warming of air and forming wind. (Sun)
- 9- A side of mountain ranges at coastal regions in which the rain shadow phenomenon occurs. (Dry side)
- 10- The science that studies the weather conditions. (Meteorology)
- 11- It is the weight of the air above an area. (atmospheric pressure)
- 12- It is a natural phenomenon that occurs when the level of water in a river increases until it overflows its banks. (Flooding)
- 13- A phenomenon in which very strong winds blow up dust that reduces the visibility during driving cars. (Dust storm)
- 14- A process through which the living organism be able to live and survive in its environment. (Adaptation)
- 15- It is a change in the behaviors or acts of a living organism to help them to survive. (Behavioral adaptation)
- 16- It is a type of behavioral adaptation in which animals move in a certain season from one place to another. (Migration)
- 17- It contains biotic factors and abiotic factors that interact with each other. (Ecosystem)
- 18- The factors that include living organisms in an ecosystem. (Biotic factors)
- 19- They are tiny structures that found in the cell nucleus. (Genes)
- 20- It is the factor that controls which traits get inherited from parents to their offspring. (Genetic factors)
- 21- They are external factors that affect our health and we might not able to control them. (Environmental factors)
- 22- The loose layer that covers Earth's surface. (Soil)
- 23- A type of soil that allows water to flow slow as it has small pore spaces between its particles. (Clay soil)
- 24- The dark (black) soil that can retain large amount of water. (Clay soil)



- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| <b>25-</b> A type of soil that retains medium amount of water and has medium pore spaces between its particles. | (Silt soil)   |
| <b>26-</b> The distances between the particles of the soil.   | (Pore spaces) |
| <b>27-</b> A type of soil that is dry and loose, so large trees can't grow in it.                               | (Sand soil)   |
| <b>28-</b> The place where living organisms live.   | (Habitat)     |

**Put (√) or (x):**

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| <b>1-</b> Water reservoirs on the Earth include oceans and seas only.                                   | (x) |
| <b>2-</b> Precipitation occurs after condensation of water vapor in the sky.                            | (√) |
| <b>3-</b> Rains fall and collect in oceans by the effect of gravity force.                              | (√) |
| <b>4-</b> States of water change when water gains or loses energy.                                      | (√) |
| <b>5-</b> When fresh water changes into snow and ice, this means that fresh water gains thermal energy. | (x) |
| <b>6-</b> Melting and transpiration processes only occur by cooling.                                    | (x) |
| <b>7-</b> When water vapor cools in the sky, it forms clouds.   | (√) |
| <b>8-</b> Flamingos migrate to the large salt lake in Turkey when the weather is very cold there.       | (x) |
| <b>9-</b> All places on Earth receive the same amount of sunlight.                                      | (x) |
| <b>10-</b> Hottest regions are regions in which the evaporation process is the greatest.                | (√) |
| <b>11-</b> The weather becomes cold when the sun rays fall semi-inclined on Earth's surface.            | (x) |
| <b>12-</b> As a result of low temperature, water returns back into water vapor.                         | (x) |
| <b>13-</b> Convection causes the movement of low density air above the high density air.                | (√) |
| <b>14-</b> Convection currents in Earth's atmosphere help in determining the regional climate.          | (√) |
| <b>15-</b> When convection occurs in the atmosphere cold air rises up and warm air falls down.          | (x) |
| <b>16-</b> The direction of wind is determined by the amount of solar radiation received by the Earth.  | (√) |

- 17- The rain never falls on deserts. (x)
- 18- People in desert areas face a lot of challenges in desert farming. (✓)
- 19- Solar energy and wind turbines can be used to operate desert farms. (✓)
- 20- The amount of precipitation is large in deserts. (x)
- 21- Reusing water is a useful way to irrigate crops in desert farms. (✓)
- 22- The properties of the atmosphere at the top of the mountain and at its bottom are similar. (x)
- 23- A wet side of a coastal mountain range is away from the coast. (x)
- 24- The air becomes more dense at the top of the mountain compared to the bottom of the mountain. (x)
- 25- The temperatures of both water and sand increase at the same rate when they are exposed to the same amount of heat. (x)
- 26- Land heats up quickly and cools down slowly compared to that of water. (x)
- 27- Scientists use some tools that help them in predicting weather conditions. (✓)
- 28- Mapping data allows meteorologists to represent data about weather conditions. (✓)
- 29- When rain doesn't fall, soil may dry and plants may die. (✓)
- 30- Although flooding is harmful, it also has some benefits. (✓)
- 31- Floods may cause death of people and animals. (✓)
- 32- Sandstorms decrease the visibility during driving cars. (✓)
- 33- Dust storms have harmful effects on the plane engines. (✓)
- 34- Animals migrate from one place to another seasonally. (✓)
- 35- Migratory birds are affected by environmental factors during their migration. (✓)
- 36- Birds migrate to search for different food sources. (✓)
- 37- Animals need food, water and habitat to survive. (✓)
- 38- The growth of living organisms is not affected by environmental factors around them. (x)
- 39- In our world there are different kinds of environments. (✓)
- 40- Different types of environments have different types of plants and animals. (✓)
- 41- An area between buildings that contains grasses, insects and weeds represents a large ecosystem. (x)



- 42- Ecosystems include living organisms only. (x)
- 43- Abiotic factors of an ecosystem can eat, breathe and grow. (x)
- 44- In the arctic ecosystem, caribou feeds on wolves. (x)
- 45- It is easy for animals to live in the desert environments. (x)
- 46- Deserts may be hot areas or cold areas. (✓)
- 47- Dorcas gazelle can live in both desert area and semi-desert area. (✓)
- 48- The skin of poison dart frog cannot protect it from predators. (x)
- 49- Abiotic factors affect the growth and the adaptation of biotic factors. (✓)
- 50- The length of plants is from genetic factors which affects their growth. (✓)
- 51- The plant's growth is not affected by intensity of light. (x)
- 52- All types of plants produce fruits when the days are shorter than nights. (x)
- 53- When the rain falls in desert environment, some plants reach the flowering stage quickly. (✓)
- 54- Some desert plants have thick stems to store water. (✓)
- 55- Abiotic factors have important role in growth of living organisms. (✓)
- 56- Water and air are from biotic factors in an ecosystem. (x)
- 57- Parents transfer different traits to their offspring that help them to survive. (✓)
- 58- Transferring of some properties from parents to offspring occurs in living organisms and nonliving things. (x)
- 59- Inherited traits not affect the structure of living organisms. (x)
- 60- All birman cats have white, very short and silky hair. (x)
- 61- Your health will be positively affected, if you drink unclean water. (x)
- 62- The soil represents the thin layer that covers the Earth's crust. (✓)
- 63- Healthy soil is very important to keep the life on Earth. (✓)
- 64- There is only one type of soil on Earth. (x)
- 65- The main component of soil is the organic materials only. (x)
- 66- The amount of organic materials affects the type of soil. (✓)
- 67- Wind and water help in the formation of soil. (✓)
- 68- All types of soil are similar in color and texture. (x)
- 69- All components of the soil can be seen by naked eye. (x)
- 70- Running water is the only factor that breaks down rocks causing soil erosion. (x)
- 71- The difference between sand soil and clay soil is in the color only. (x)

- 72- According to the size of particles in the soil, clay is the biggest particles, while sand is the smallest particles. (x)
- 73- All soils retain the same amount of water. (x)
- 74- Water flows through sand soil faster than in clay soil. (✓)
- 75- By increasing the amount of pore spaces between the particles of soil, it can retain more amount of water. (x)
- 76- All living organisms depend on soil to get their needs. (✓)
- 77- The climate affects the types of plants that can grow in an area. (✓)
- 78- Humid areas retain large amount of water during rainfall. (✓)
- 79- Grassland ecosystem supports large herbivorous like gazelles with food. (✓)
- 80- Large trees can grow in dry sand soils. (x)
- 81- Bog ecosystem has very hot temperature. (x)
- 82- The crops need healthy soil to grow. (✓)
- 83- Adding animal manure helps to return back nutrients into the soil. (✓)
- 84- Converting fertile agricultural lands into cities leads to increase the deforestation of the land. (✓)
- 85- The soil can't be restored again. (x)
- 86- Removing plants leads to the soil erosion. (✓)
- 87- Habitat destruction may happen due to natural changes only. (x)
- 88- Some natural changes can benefit the soil. (✓)
- 89- Climate change is one of results of human activities. (✓)
- 90- Overpopulation causes the increase of food for all animals that live in a habitat. (x)
- 91- The growth of human population makes many changes in a habitat. (✓)
- 92- Using great amounts of fertilizers reduce water pollution. (x)
- 93- Controlling air pollution doesn't help in decreasing water pollution. (x)
- 94- Cleaning up water from pollution is more effective than preventing it. (x)
- 95- To prevent water pollution, laws must be applied. (✓)
- 96- To build traditional bricks, we need a lot of energy. (✓)
- 97- Bricks must be burned at 100°C. (x)
- 98- The subsoil which is used for agriculture is used to make the glue like building material. (x)



## Correct the underlined words:

- 1- In the water cycle, the step that follows condensation process is runoff. (precipitation)
- 2- Falling of hail in coolest regions is an example of evaporation process. (precipitation)
- 3- The amount of thermal energy that reaches the Earth affects the rate of condensation process in the water cycle. (evaporation)
- 4- Clouds are formed due to melting process. (condensation)
- 5- Magnetism is the force which causes moving down of water from higher places to lower places on the Earth. (Gravity)
- 6- The air which is found in the atmosphere heats up by the help of the moon. (Sun)
- 7- The density of cold dry air is equal to that of hot humid air. (more than)
- 8- The heat of the Sun transfers through space to Earth's atmosphere by convection. (radiation)
- 9- Due to radiation currents, warm water moves above cold water. (convection)
- 10- Deserts are formed by the effect of moist air. (dry)
- 11- The amount of rain that falls on deserts is equal to that which falls in other biomes. (less than)
- 12- The form of energy that flows from a hot object to a cold object is called sound energy. (thermal)
- 13- The sand absorbs heat slower than water during daytime. (faster)
- 14- When air is heated, it expands as its molecules move close to each other. (away from)
- 15- Hydrologist is a scientist who studies the atmosphere to understand Earth's weather. (Meteorologist)
- 16- Flooding is the shortage of water that is available for drinking, growing crops and farming. (Drought)
- 17- Sandstorms blow up from a dry area such as oceans. (deserts)
- 18- Dust storms increase the water quality in irrigation canals. (decrease)
- 19- Floods result in formation of dry lands. (wet)
- 20- Both of the Mediterranean Sea and the Nile River are two important stopovers in Egypt for migratory birds. (Red)
- 21- Egypt is an important stopover for migratory birds as it has very cold winter climate. (moderate)

- 22- Some desert plants have thick leaves to store fats. (water)
- 23- Most of animals which live in arctic environment have dark and thin fur. (white and thick)
- 24- Antarctica is a hot desert biome. (cold)
- 25- Biotic factors of an ecosystem include sunlight, air and water. (Abiotic)
- 26- Availability of water is a genetic factor that affects the growth of trees and shrubs in an ecosystem. (an environmental)
- 27- The intensity of light means the amount of time that a plant is exposed to light. (duration)
- 28- Around each eye of emperor penguin, there is a circle of skin that doesn't have any feathers. (African penguin)
- 29- All living organisms inherited traits from their offsprings. (parents)
- 30- Birman cat doesn't have any hair or have only very fine hair. (Sphynx)
- 31- Mitochondria carry inherited traits from parents to their offspring. (Genes)
- 32- Sphynx cat doesn't have the genetic factor for very long ear trait which is found in Birman cat. (hair)
- 33- The way of your earlobes hang and the length of your fingers are two environmental factors. (genetic)
- 34- Minerals are the building blocks of humus. (rocks)
- 35- The soil is formed due to breaking down of rocks during melting process. (weathering)
- 36- The size of sand particles is smaller than silt and clay particles. (larger)
- 37- The silt soil retains very small amount of water between their particles. (sand)
- 38- The color of sand soil is black. (clay)
- 39- The color of sand soil is gray. (yellow)
- 40- The soil that keeps its organic materials becomes unsuitable for planting. (more fertile)
- 41- Dry soil contains very little air for roots to grow. (Waterlogged)
- 42- Savannas are wetland ecosystems. (dry grassland)
- 43- Herbivores like lions can live in Savannas ecosystem which has grasses and small plants. (gazelles)
- 44- Overuse of pesticides is a way of soil restoration. (depletion)
- 45- Desertification is a process by which land becomes more fertile. (infertile)



- 46- When the soil is irrigated regularly, the quality of the crops will decrease. (increase)
- 47- Building houses and change natural spaces into factories are from natural changes that destroy the habitat. (human activities)
- 48- In the Red Sea, Lionfish is considered as native species. (invasive)
- 49- Scientists use the topsoil for making glue-like substance used as a building substance. (subsoil)

Choose from column (B) what suits it in column (A):

1)

Column A	Column B
1) Condensation	a) Falling of snow in an area.
2) Evaporation	b) Formation of fog on a road.
3) Precipitation	c) It is the step in which rainwater falling on the Earth's surface is collected in different water bodies.
4) Runoff	d) Drying of a shallow lake.
5) Collection	e) It is the step that follows precipitation process in the water cycle.

1	2	3	4	5
b	d	a	e	c

2)

Column A	Column B
1) Water vapor releases energy when it.....	a) Solar radiation
2) Water can be pulled downward by ..... force.	b) Precipitation
3) The process in which water falls on Earth in the form of rain, snow or sleet.	c) Wind.
4) The main factor in determining weather and climate.	d) condenses
5) It is caused by the continuous exchange between warm air and cold air.	e) gravity

1	2	3	4	5
d	e	b	a	c

3)

Column A	Column B
1) Barometer	a) A device used to measure the amount of rain.
2) Weather radar	b) A device used to measure atmospheric pressure.
3) Anemometer	c) A device used to measure temperature.
4) Rain gauge	d) A device used to measure the intensity of precipitation.
5) Thermometer	e) A device used to measure the wind speed.

1	2	3	4	5
b	d	e	a	c

4)

Column A	Column B
1) African penguin.	a) It has thick white fur.
2) Poison dart frog.	b) It lives in coast of South Africa.
3) Acacia tree.	c) It has long and silky hair.
4) Arctic fox.	d) It lives in tropical rain forest.
5) Birman cat.	e) It lives in desert.

1	2	3	4	5
b	d	e	a	c

5)

Column A	Column B
1) Humus	a) They are dry grassland ecosystems.
2) Decomposers	b) It is a process that helps in the formation of the soil.
3) Erosion	c) They are the most common animals that live in bogs.
4) Savannas	d) It is from the organic components of the soil.
5) Mosquitos and frogs	e) They help in recycling the nutrients from dead organisms back into the soil.

1	2	3	4	5
d	e	b	a	c



### Cross out the odd words:

- 1) Weathering – Evaporation – Condensation – Precipitation.
- 2) Rain – Hail – Mountain – Snow.
- 3) Evaporation – Condensation – Transpiration – Melting.
- 4) Animals – Insects – Light – Grasses.
- 5) Sunlight – Air – water – Animals.
- 6) Hair length – Leaves shape - Fur color – Size of habitat.
- 7) Eye color – Lack of health care – Ears shape – shape of nose.
- 8) Worms – Water – Minerals – Air.
- 9) Bacteria - Remains of dead plants – Rocks – Insects.
- 10) Drought – Deforestation – Overgrazing – Overuse of pesticides.
- 11) Water pollution – Overuse of pesticides – Overgrazing – Overuse of fertilizers.
- 12) Hurricanes – Volcanic eruptions – Remove forests to build houses – Forests fires.
- 13) Floods – Building houses – Making road – Making airport runways.

### Give reasons for:

- 1) Formation of fog in the early morning.  
(Formation of clouds in the sky.)
  - Due to condensation of water vapor.
- 2) Changing of water from one state to another.
  - Due to gaining or losing of thermal energy.
- 3) Moving down of glaciers from the top of a mountain.
  - Due to the effect of gravity force.
- 4) Drying up of the large salt lake in Turkey in summer season.
  - Due to the increase in the evaporation of the lake water.
- 5) Changing of some amount of water in watery bodies into water vapor.
  - Due to evaporation process, as a result of gaining of thermal energy.

- 6) About 10 % of water vapor in air comes from plant.**
  - Due to transpiration process.
- 7) The weather in the area near the equator is hot.**
  - Because the sun rays fall perpendicular on these area giving high effect of heat.
- 8) The effect of heat is low in the area at the north and south of the equator.**
  - Because the sun rays fall semi-inclined on these area.
- 9) Hot air moves upward above cold air.**
  - Due to the effect of convection, where hot air has less density, while cold air has more density.
- 10) On adding warm water to cold water without shaking, the warm water stay above cold water without mixing.**
  - Due to the effect of convection, where hot water has less density, while cold water has more density
- 11) Desert farming faces many difficulties.**
  - Because the desert's climate is hot and the amount of water is little.
- 12) At noon, we may not be able to stand barefoot on the sand of a beach in summer, but we can swim in the sea water.**
  - Because sand is heated up faster than water.
- 13) When air is heated, it expands.**
  - Because the molecules of air move away from each other.
- 14) Extreme weather became more stronger in many places around the world.**
  - Due to global climate change.
- 15) Floods have some benefits.**
  - Because some ecosystems depend on floods such as ecosystems along the Nile.
- 16) Sandstorms have harmful effects on human health.**
  - Because sandstorms harm the human eyes and respiratory system.
- 17) Falcons and eagles migrate to Egypt in winter.**
  - Because Egypt in winter has a moderate climate.



**18) Birds migrate from one place to another.**

- To search for the best conditions that help them reproduce.

**19) African penguin has a circle of skin that doesn't have any feather around each of its eyes.**

- To help its body cool fast during hot weather.

**20) Poison dart frog has colorful poisonous Skin.**

- To protect itself from predators.

**21) Lizard body is covered with sandy-colored scales.**

- To hide among rocks in desert.

**22) Most of desert plants have short extended roots near the Earth's surface.**

- To absorb any available water.

**23) Some plants which live in desert environment have long roots.**

- To get the deep groundwater.

**24) Some plants in deserts produce seeds that can live for a long time.**

- Due to shortage of rain fall.

**25) A birman kitten has a long and silky hair.**

- Because it inherits this trait from its parents.

**26) Sphinx cat doesn't have long hair.**

- Because it doesn't inherit the long hair trait from its parents.

**27) Small dorcas gazelle is similar to its parents.**

- Because they get some genetic factors from their parents.

**28) Your lifestyle choices affect your health.**

- Because it depends on your behavior which may be good or bad habits.

**29) Soil is very important for plants.**

- Because soil provides the plant with air, water and nutrients.

**30) Decomposers have an important role in the formation of soil.**

- Because decomposers recycle the remains of dead plants and animals into a chemical nutrients which are released into soil.

**31) There are many types of soil.**

- Due to the different amounts of ingredient that form them.

**32) Water can flow very fast through sand soil.**

- Because it has large particles and large amounts of pore spaces.

- 33) The soil that retains medium amount of water is more fertile.**  
➤ Because it keeps its organic materials.
- 34) Clay soil can retain more amounts of water and air.**  
➤ Because it has small particles and small amount of pore spaces.
- 35) The soil in a bog ecosystem is wet most of time.**  
➤ Because it is rich with clay particles that retain much water very well.
- 36) Large trees can't grow in savanna grassland ecosystems.**  
➤ Because it contains dry sand soil which is loose and drains water quickly.
- 37) The increase in the inclination of Earth's surface causes the erosion of the soil.**  
➤ Due to the increase in speed of moving water over Earth's surface.
- 38) Scientists should use crop remains like straw and stem in the soil. .**  
➤ To add nutrients to the soil and restore the soil.
- 39) Desertification process increases recently..**  
➤ Due to deforestation, drought and overgrazing.
- 40) We should keep green areas and reduce the amount of fertilizers.**  
➤ To reduce water pollution.
- 41) Soil scientists and engineers hope to stop using traditional bricks and concrete in building houses.**  
➤ Because they need a lot of energy and produce a lot of pollution.

**What happens ..... :**

- 1) To the snow when sunlight falls on it.**  
➤ The snow will melt and change into liquid water.
- 2) If Water of seas and oceans gains big amount of thermal energy.**  
➤ Water of seas and oceans changes in to water vapor.
- 3) To the weather If the sun rays fall very Inclined on an area.**  
➤ The weather of this area becomes very cold.
- 4) To The level of water in a lake when the rate of evaporation increases.**  
➤ The level of water will decrease.

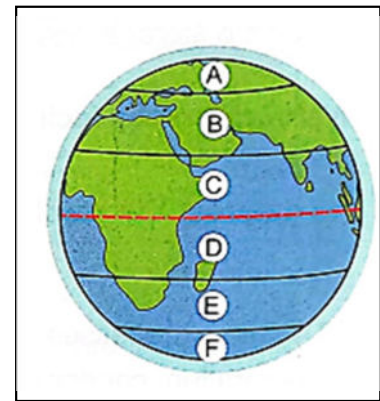


- 5) You cover some leaves in a plant with a plastic bag then put this plant in the direct sunlight for a while.
  - Water droplets will form inside the bag.
- 6) If moist air touches a cold bottle of water.
  - Water vapor will condense on the surface of the bottle.
- 7) If water vapor in air condenses in the sky.
  - Clouds are formed in the sky.
- 8) If the water droplets in the clouds become very heavy.
  - Water droplets fall in the form of rain.
- 9) To the density of air if the cold air is warmed.
  - The density of the air will decrease.
- 10) To the movement of air when solar radiation heats up the air.
  - The air will move upward.
- 11) To the air temperature if there is no wind on Earth.
  - The regions around the equator become extremely hot and the poles will completely freeze.
- 12) To the atmospheric pressure, as we move up toward the top of a mountain.
  - The atmospheric pressure decreases.
- 13) To air density, as we move down toward the bottom of a mountain 4
  - Air density will increase.
- 14) To the temperature of water inside a beaker if we put it under a lighted lamp for few minutes.
  - The temperature of water will increase.
- 15) To the temperature of desert sand at night.
  - The temperature of will decrease.
- 16) If we boil water in a pot on the stove. (Concerning the movement of hot water and cold water).
  - Hot water moves up and cold water falls down.
- 17) To solar panels when dust accumulates on them.
  - Solar panels stop generating energy.

- 18) If the environmental conditions change in the homeland in which some migratory Birds live.**
- They will migrate to another suitable habitat.
- 19) To the living organisms in an ecosystem, if water and light are not available.**
- Living organisms can't survive and will die.
- 20) To the plants in an ecosystem, if they receive too intense light.**
- The parts of plant may damage causing their drying or burning.
- 21) Two similar plants, if they are exposed to the same intensity and duration of light.**
- The two plants will grow with the same rate.
- 22) If the genetic factor of hairless body trait is transferred from sphynx cats parents to their offspring.**
- The trait of hairless body appears on the offspring.
- 23) To the soil if it does not contain any decomposers.**
- The soil will lose the chemical nutrients and will not be fertile.
- 24) To the soil if the temperature in the environment increases.**
- The soil will dry and may lose its nutrients.
- 25) To the soil if it has large amount of pore spaces.**
- It allows water to flow fast through it.
- 26) If the soil holds medium amount of water.**
- It keeps its organic materials, and becomes more fertile.
- 27) To the soil when there is much water in a wet region.**
- It becomes waterlogged soil and contains large amount of water and a little amount of air.
- 28) To the soil when fertile agricultural lands are converted into factories or pastures.**
- Soil depletion may happen.
- 29) To the soil when farmers increase the planted area.**
- Soil erosion will be reduced.
- 30) To the habitat when the number of predators decreases.**
- The number of preys increases and this causes habitat destruction.



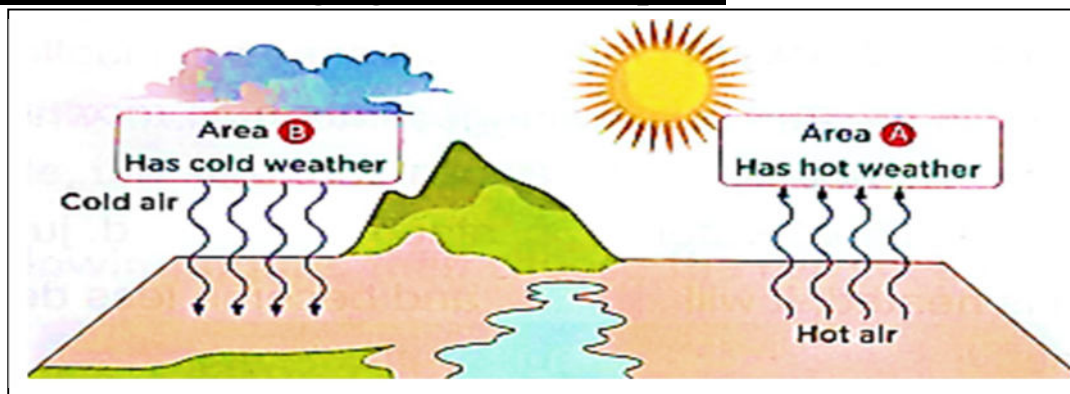
## Answer the following questions:



### 1) Look at the following figure, then complete:

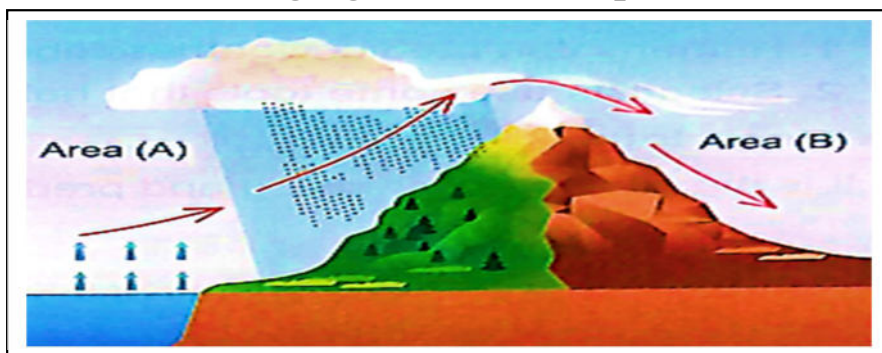
- Areas (C) and (D) are considered as hottest areas.
- Areas (B) and (E) are considered as moderate areas.
- Areas (A) and (F) are considered as coolest areas.

### 2) Look at the following figure, then complete:



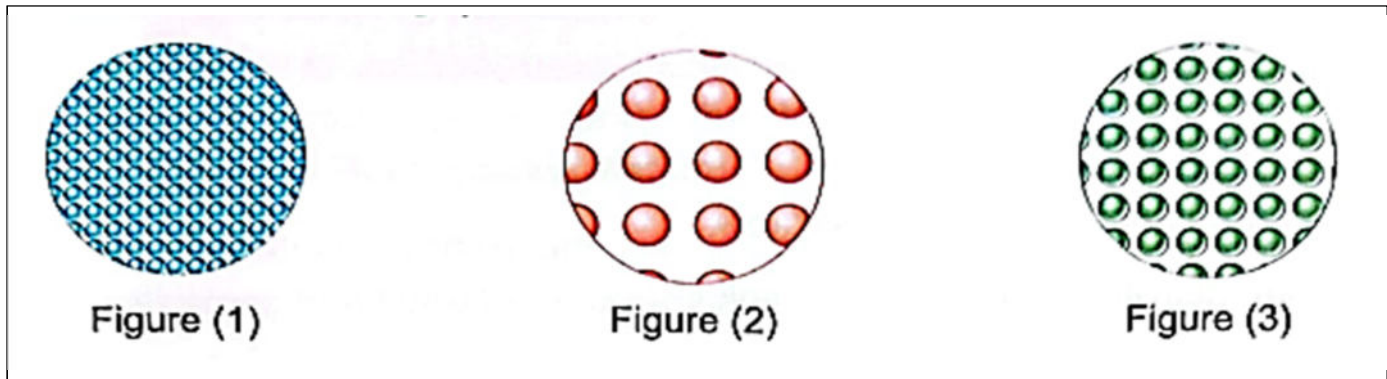
- Air in area (A) moves upward, because it has less density.
- Air in area (A) becomes hot by the effect of solar radiation.
- Air in area (B) moves downward, because it has more density.
- When air in area (A) moves to area (B), it loses thermal energy, so it will fall down near the Earth's surface.

### 3) Look at the following figure, then complete:



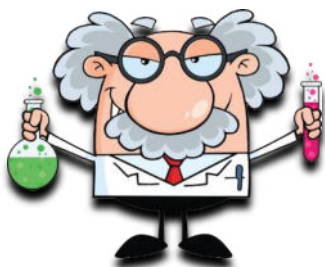
- Area (A) represents the wet side of the mountain, while area (B) represents the dry side of the mountain.
- Condensation of air and precipitation occurs in area (A).
- The rain shadow phenomenon occurs in area (B).

**4) Look at the opposite figure, then answer the questions:**



- a) Figure (1) represents the clay soil that has dark (black) color.**
- b) Figure (2) represents the sand soil that has large pore spaces.**
- c) Figure (3) represents the silt soil that retain medium amount of water.**
- d) Soil in figure (2) allows very large amount of water to flow through its particles.**





# Final Revision

## Second Term



### -Choose the correct answer:

1-Both of ..... and ..... processes occur by increasing the absorption of thermal energy.

a-evaporation -transpiration

b-evaporation - freezing

c-condensation - transpiration

d-condensation - freezing

2-Water changes from a state to another when it gains ....., while water starts to move when a ..... is exerted on it.

a-work - force

b-force - energy

c-work - energy

d-energy - force

3-The next process after condensation of water vapor in the sky as clouds is ..... process.

a-evaporation

b-precipitation

c-collection

d-freezing

4-Moderate regions are areas in which the evaporation process is.....

a-the greatest

b-the smallest

c-moderate

d-absent

5-The ..... air causes the formation of many desert areas around the Earth's surface.

a-cold

b-moistened

c-dry

d-dusty

6-Wind is formed when ..... rises and replaced by ..... that flows from nearby areas.

a-warm air-cold air

b-warm water - cold water

c-cold water - warm water

d-cold air - warm air.

7-Due to convection, ..... air moves upward above .....air.

a-cold - hot

b-hot - cold

c-cold - warm

d-warm - hot

8-When a liquid is heated, it will ..... and become less dense and .....

a-expand-heavier

b-contract - lighter

c-expand - lighter

d-contract - heavier

9-Melting of snow at the two poles, is due to the thermal energy that comes from the .....

a-wind

b-moon

c-sun

d-electricity



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10-Both of ..... and ..... processes happen due to the decrease of thermal energy.

a-melting - freezing

b-melting - condensation

c-freezing - condensation

d-melting -evaporation

11-About 10% of the water vapor in air comes from transpiration of .....

a-humans

b-rocks

c-animals

d-plants

12-Clouds are formed due to ..... process.

a-melting

b-collection

c-condensation

d-freezing

13-Wind helps in transporting water through the water cycle by carrying .....

a-sand grains

b-small rocks

c-plant leaves

d-water vapor

14-In different biomes, the least amount of rain falls on ..... biomes.

a-rainforest

b-grassland

c-savannah

d-desert

15-Clouds are formed as a result of ..... of water vapor.

a-condensation

b-evaporation

c-freezing

d-melting

16-Coastal mountain ranges often have two sides which are ..... side and ..... side.

a-narrow-wide

b-wet - dry

c-high - low

d-dark - light

17-Freshwater stored underground in the form of groundwater by the effect of .....

a-condensation

b-electricity

c-gravity

d-evaporation

18-Water vapor in the atmosphere can condense and form .....

a-air

b-clouds

c-sunlight

d-wind

19-The form of evaporation process that takes place from the leaves of plants is called.....

a-transpiration

b-collection

c-melting

d-freezing

20-The barometer is used to measure.....

a-object's mass

b-object's length

c-air temperature

d-atmospheric pressure

21-The climate is .....

a-the amount of rain that an area receives only.

b-the state of the wind at a specific place and time only.

c-the air temperature only.

d-the average weather condition over an extended period of time.



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22-The temperature may reach more than 50 degrees in Aswan in the summer, this reflects .....

a-runoff      b-atmosphere      c-rainfall      d-climate

23-The anemometer is used to measure .....

a-adaptation      b-rainfall      c-evaporation      d-wind speed

24-..... is the transformation of water vapor into liquid water droplets in the air.

a-Transpiration      b-Evaporation      c-Condensation      d-Melting

25-The thermometer is used to .....

a-measure the temperature      b-know tomorrow's weather  
c-predict the time of rainfall      d-measure wind speed

26-The evaporation of water from plant leaves is called .....

a-condensation      b-transpiration      c-rainfall      d-freezing

27-Among the forms of precipitation .....

a-rain, hail and snow.      b-Sun, rain and snow.  
c-seas, rivers and oceans      d-mountains, valleys and rivers

28-The amount of water vapor in the air is known as .....

a-humidity      b-evaporation  
c-condensation      d-the cloud

29-Oceans help improve the world's temperature through .....

a-heat absorption      b-nitrogen gas absorption  
c-salt storage      d-water storage

30-At the tops of mountains, the atmospheric pressure is .....

a-high      b-low  
c-equal to the pressure at the foot of mountains      d-vanishing

31-Thick fur of animals which live in cold areas, is an adaptation that looks like the .....

a-presence of thorns on a plant stem  
b-growth of plants toward the light  
c-migration of birds to search for food  
d-behavioral adaptations

32-An animal to live and survive, needs .....

a-habitat only      b-water only  
c-habitat and food only      d-water, food and habitat



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33-All of the following are genetic factors that affect living organisms except

.....

a-size of animal

b-body color of animal

c-length of plant

d-size of habitat

34-Brown spots on young rabbits' fur is related to .....

a-environmental factor

b-genetic factors

c-climate factor

d-abiotic factor

35-All of the following are biotic factors in an ecosystem, except .....

which is abiotic factor.....

a-insect

b-grass

c-light

d-living organism

36-Palm tree and emperor penguin are .....

a-abiotic factors present in the same habitat

b-abiotic factors present in different habitats

c-biotic factors live in the same habitat

d-biotic factors live in different habitats

37-Photosynthesis process is affected by some environmental factors such as

.....

a-availability of water only

b- availability of light only

c- availability of water and light

d- the length of the plant

38-Poison dart frog lives in ..... environment

a-arctic

b- Antarctic

c- desert

d- tropical rain forest

39-Bad habits in human lifestyle include .....

a-eating healthy food

b- doing exercises

c-drinking more soda

d-avoid smoking

40-The Red Sea in Egypt includes all of the following environments, except

..... environment.

a-marine

b-mountain

c-rainforest

d-coastal

41-Minerals are the building blocks of .....

a-plants

b-animals

c-rocks

d-humans

42-The soil that consist of large particles of sand is known as ..... soil.

a-sand

b-silt

c-clay

d-fertile

43-The clay soil is characterized by .....

a-yellow color

b-gray color

c- black color

d-blue color



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44-..... and ..... are from the inorganic components of the soil.

a-Air - plants

b-Water - animals

c-Plants - animals

d-Air - water

45-..... is from the invasive species that are found in the Red Sea.

a-Emperor penguin

b-Poison dart frog

c-Lionfish

d- Lizard

46-From the components that are not found in the soil .....

a-living organisms

b-minerals

c-water and air

d-sunlight

47-The color of sand soil is .....

a-yellow

b-grey

c-black

d-red

48-An area between buildings contains grasses, insects and weeds represents .....

a-a large ecosystem

b-a small ecosystem

c-structural characteristics

d-Physical characteristics

49-Wind is formed when ..... rises and replaced by ..... that flows from nearby areas.

a-warm air - cold air

b-warm water - cold water

c-cold water - warm water

d-cold air - warm air

50-Floods may occur as a result of ..... and .....

a-gentle rain - melting of snow

b-heavy rain - melting of snow

c-gentle rain - freezing of water

d-heavy rain - evaporation of water

51-..... is from the invasive species that are found in the Red Sea.

a-Emperor penguin

b-Poison dart frog

c-Lion fish

d-Lizard

52-The soil provides the plant with all the following, except .....

a-water

b-air

c- nutrients

d-sunlight

53-Heat transfers from the ..... object to the ..... object.

a-big - small

b-small - big

c-hot - cold

d-cold - hot

54-The weather of the areas near the equator is .....

a-hot and humid

b-hot and snowy

c-warm and humid

d-warm and snowy



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55-Dorcas gazelle lives in .....

a-tropical area

b-desert area

c-north pole

d-south pole

56-All the following are inherited traits in human, except .....

a-eye color

b-nose shape

c-fur color

d-ear shape

57-All the following are considered as the main processes in transferring water through water reservoirs, except .....

a-condensation

b-collection

c-evaporation

d-precipitation

58-At the top of the mountain, the atmospheric pressure is ..... and the temperature is ..... compared to the bottom of the mountain.

a-lower - lower

b-higher - higher

c-lower - higher

d-higher - lower

59-Traditional bricks and concrete must be burned at ..... temperature and produce ..... amount of pollution.

a-high - small

b-high - large

c-low - large

d-low - small

60-Movement of air can change the state of water from ..... to ..... state by evaporation process.

a-gas - liquid

b-liquid - gas

c-solid - gas

d-solid - liquid

61-Convection is a way of transferring of heat in liquids and gases due to the differences in ..... and .....

a-mass - color

b-shape - volume

c-temperature - density

d-color - temperature

62-The genetic factors transfer from .....

a-living organism to nonliving thing

b-nonliving thing to living organism

c-parents to their offspring

d-offspring to their parents

63-Due to convection ..... air moves upward above ..... air

a-cold - hot

b-hot - cold

c-cold - warm

d-warm - hot

64-Overpopulation leads to the decrease in all of the following except .....

a-food

b-water

c-shelter

d-habitat destruction

### **-Put true or false:**

1-Sunlight causes the change of water to snow in coolest regions. ( )

2-The Large Salt Lake in Turkey dries up when the weather is cooled. ( )



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- 3-In hottest regions, the rate of evaporation process is the greatest. ( )
- 4-When rainwater hits the ground, it may flow across the land in the form of evaporation. ( )
- 5-The force of gravity affects the movement of water in the water cycle. ( )
- 6-Temperature and precipitation in the areas away the equator control the weather in these areas. ( )
- 7-States of water change when water gains or loses energy. ( )
- 8-In the water cycle, the step that follows condensation process is runoff. ( )
- 9-Hottest regions are regions in which the evaporation process is the greatest. ( )
- 10-Falling of hail in coolest regions is an example of evaporation process. ( )
- 11-Unequal heating of the Earth between the poles and the equator generates wind. ( )
- 12-Wind is caused by the continuous exchange between warm air and cold air. ( )
- 13-Due to radiation currents, warm water moves above cold water. ( )
- 14-Water reservoirs on the Earth include oceans and seas only. ( )
- 15-Glaciers move from the top of mountains to the bottom of mountains due to the effect of gravity. ( )
- 16-Water comes out from stomata to the air in the form of water vapor. ( )
- 17-As a result of low temperature, water returns back into water vapor. ( )
- 18-There is no water found in the air around us. ( )
- 19-When water vapor cools in the sky, it forms clouds. ( )
- 20-The water cycle is a movement of water through different water reservoirs on the Earth. ( )
- 21-A meteorologists is a scientist who studies the rocks of Earth. ( )
- 22-The cold air is heavier than the hot air. ( )
- 23-Farmers may have to reuse water to deal with the problem of water shortage, especially in desert lands. ( )
- 24-Meteorologists can be completely sure of future weather conditions. ( )
- 25-The temperature at the top of a mountain is less than the temperature at the bottom of this mountain. ( )



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- 26-The weight of the air above a certain area is known as the atmospheric pressure. ( )
- 27-Rain gauge is used to measure the amount of rain. ( )
- 28-By decreasing the temperature of air, its density decreases. ( )
- 29-The temperatures of both water and sand increase at different rates when they are exposed to the same amount of heat. ( )
- 30-Floods have both harms and benefits. ( )
- 31-The too much precipitation may cause drought. ( )
- 32-Barometers are used to measure the speed of wind. ( )
- 33-Unequal heating of the Earth between the poles and the equator generates wind. ( )
- 34-Falling of hail in coolest regions is an example of evaporation process. ( )
- 35-Cold air rises above hotter air. ( )
- 36-Heavy rain may cause flooding. ( )
- 37-The more the ability of animal to adapt to the environment, the more the chance to survive. ( )
- 38-Flowering plants are usually shorter than herbs. ( )
- 39-Small animals are completely different from their parents. ( )
- 40-Ecosystem include nonliving things only. ( )
- 41-Antarctic is a cold desert biome. ( )
- 42-The light is one of the abiotic factors, which affects the plant's growth. ( )
- 43-Abiotic factors affect the growth and the adaptation of biotic factors. ( )
- 44-All Birman cats have white, very short and silky hair. ( )
- 45-Availability of water is a genetic factor that affects the growth of trees and shrubs in an ecosystem. ( )
- 46-The amount of light affects the growth of plants. ( )
- 47-If you examine a sample of soil, you will see only one type of ingredients in it. ( )
- 48-Soil is the home of some living organisms. ( )
- 49-Humus is a material that helps the plants to grow. ( )
- 50-Increasing the slope of Earth's surface leads to the increase in soil erosion. ( )
- 51-Sand soil has a black color. ( )
- 52-Soil depletion may happen due to air and water pollution. ( )



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- 53-Some of human activities cause the habitat destruction. ( )
- 54-Soil is important for animals only. ( )
- 55-overuse of chemical fertilizers helps scientists to restore the soil. ( )
- 56-There are spaces between the particles of the soil. ( )
- 57-To prevent water pollution, laws must be applied. ( )
- 58-Thorns on a plant stem, is an example of structural adaptation. ( )
- 59-Your health will be positively affected, if you drink unclean water. ( )
- 60-Water flows through sand soil faster than in clay soil. ( )
- 61-Ecosystem contains biotic and abiotic factors. ( )
- 62-When the air is cooled, it rises up. ( )
- 63-The weather in the area near the equator is very cold due to falling of sun rays perpendicular on Earth's surface. ( )
- 64-Using great amounts of fertilizers reduce water pollution. ( )
- 65-Genes carry inherited traits from parents to their offspring. ( )
- 66-Precipitation occurs after condensation of water vapor in the sky. ( )
- 67-Transferring of energy in the water cycle causes increasing and decreasing of water level in some lakes. ( )
- 68-Acacia trees and palms are adapted to live in desert environment. ( )
- 69-The two factors which control the movement of water in the water cycle are gravity force and solar energy. ( )
- 70-Heavy rain may cause drought. ( )
- 71-The soil can't be restored again. ( )
- 72-The direction of wind is determined by the amount of solar radiation received by the Earth. ( )
- 73-Sandstorms blow up from a dry area such as seas and oceans. ( )
- 74-Some animals migrate from one place to another seasonally. ( )
- 75-Getting rid of trash in seas and canals is from the ways to prevent water pollution. ( )
- 76-The size of sand soil particles is smaller than that of silt and clay particles. ( )
- 77-The properties of the atmosphere at the top of the mountain and at its bottom are similar. ( )
- 78-Hottest regions are regions in which the evaporation process is the greatest. ( )



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- 79-Chrysanthemum plant can produce flower when the nights are longer than days. ( )
- 80-When the sun heats the water in a river, the water changes into gas state. ( )
- 81-The hand which is put over a lighted candle feels hot because hot air has high density so it moves. up. ( )
- 82-There is no sphynx cat has long hair like Birman cat. ( )
- 83-Bog ecosystem has very hot temperature. ( )
- 84-Cleaning up water from pollution is more effective than preventing it. ( )
- 85-Reusing water is a useful way to irrigate crops in desert farms. ( )
- 86-Glaciers move from the top of mountains to the bottom of mountains due to the effect of gravity. ( )
- 87-Birds migrate to areas that have no food or water. ( )
- 88-Convection currents in Earth's atmosphere help in determining the regional climate. ( )
- 89-If the temperature of the sand in a desert is 42°C at noon, its temperature may reach 55°C at night. ( )
- 90-It is easy for animals to live in the desert environment. ( )
- 91-Changing habitat can cause extinction of some living organisms. ( )
- 92-Emperor penguin and African penguin live in the same homeland. ( )
- 93-When the warm air flows away from its place to another one, it will cool and move downward. ( )
- 94-Sandstorms decrease the visibility during driving cars. ( )
- 95-All living organisms depend on soil to get their needs. ( )

**-Complete the following:**

- 1-Water changes from solid state to liquid state when it gains .....
- 2-the increase in the rate of ..... causes the completely drought of the large Salt Lake in Turkey.
- 3-Evaporation of different water bodies on Earth is affected by the distribution of the ..... energy on the Earth's surface.
- 4- Water of oceans and seas ..... thermal energy when it changes into water vapor.



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- 5-Formation of large areas of ..... is due to the precipitation of very little rains on these areas.
- 6-In condensation process, water vapor ..... thermal energy and changes again into liquid water.
- 7-When ..... in air hits a cold glass of juice it will condense.
- 8-The amount of ..... energy that reaches the Earth affects the rate of evaporation process in the water cycle.
- 9-Cold water has more ..... than warm water so it moves under the warm water.
- 10-When warm air contains enough water vapor, it loses this water in the form of.....
- 11-Dry air causes the formation of large areas of ..... around Earth's surface.
- 12-When warm air contains enough water vapor, it loses this water in the form of .....
- 14-Heat can transfer through the Earth's atmosphere due to the effect of ..... currents.
- 15-Fresh water changes into water vapor when it ..... thermal energy, while fresh water changes into ..... when it loses thermal energy.
- 16-The sun produces the energy which causes the movement of ..... currents that produces ocean currents and .....
- 17-The movement of the water through different water reservoirs on the Earth is called .....
- 18-Transpiration is a form of ..... process, while condensation takes place by the decrease in the ..... energy.
- 19-Drying up of a shallow pond in summer is an example of ..... process.
- 20-When the water droplets in the clouds become too heavy, it causes ..... process.
- 21-Transferring of falcons and steppe eagles to Egypt in winter, is known as .....
- 22-The place where animals adapted and live, is known as .....
- 23-The growth and survival of living organisms are affected by ..... factors and ..... factors.



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- 24-The plants cannot grow in the presence of air and water, while ..... which considered as one of the ..... is absent.
- 25-The duration of light and its ..... affect the plant's growth.
- 26-Chrysanthemum plant which considered as one of the ..... can produce ..... when the days are shorter than the nights.
- 27-The emperor penguin is affected by ..... factors differ from the affect that African penguin due to the difference of their locations.
- 28-Poison dart frog and arctic fox are affected by different environmental factors, because they live in two different .....
- 29-The response of plant's growth to the amount of light, means a response of ..... factor to abiotic factor.
- 30-Decomposers decompose dead organisms into components rich in nutrient materials called ..... that help plants to grow.
- 31-Large carnivores' animals such as ..... and cheetahs depend on herbivores as ..... that live in grassland ecosystems.
- 32-Frogs and ..... are from the most common animals that live in bog ecosystem.
- 33-Energy of the sun causes the changing of liquid water into ..... by evaporation process.
- 34-The amount of rain that falls on deserts is ..... than that which falls in other biomes.
- 35- Water vapor comes out from plant leaves through the .....
- 36-To reduce water pollution we have to keep green areas, and treat ..... and industrial water.
- 37-The movement of water through different water reservoirs on the Earth is called the .....
- 38-When air is heated, it expands as its molecules move ..... each other.
- 39-Emperor penguin has a thick ..... and its skin covered with dense ..... to keep its body warm.
- 40-Soil scientists hope to stop using ..... bricks and ..... which are used in building houses.
- 41-Due to convection currents, hot air moves ..... cold air.



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- 42-When the hot and humid air meet the cold and dry air, the ..... air rises.
- 43-Availability of water and light affect the amount of ..... that represents the food of some animals.
- 44-Adding some crop remains like ..... and ..... help in soil restoration.
- 45-Cold water has more ..... than warm water, so it moves under the warm water.
- 46-The amount of water that evaporates is ..... than the amount of rain that falls on deserts.
- 47-Hot deserts have a little amount of ..... far below the ground surface.
- 48-Soil is composed of many inorganic ingredients as ....., ....., rocks and minerals.

**-Write the scientific term of each of the following:**

- 1-A step after precipitation in which water of rain flows across the land into the river. (.....)
- 2-A structure found on plant leaves responsible for losing water vapor during transpiration process. (.....)
- 3-It is the movement of water amount the various water reservoirs on the Earth. (.....)
- 4-The state of water that is produced when an amount of liquid water gains a big amount of thermal energy. (.....)
- 5-It is the process in which water changes from gas state to liquid state. (.....)
- 6-It is the step in which rainwater falling on the Earth's surface is collected in different water bodies. (.....)
- 7-It is formed from millions of tiny water droplets which are condensed from water vapor in the sky. (.....)
- 8-It is the process in which water falls on Earth in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail. (.....)
- 9-It is the process in which matter change from liquid to gas state. (.....)



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- 10-The force which causes moving down of water from higher place to a lower place on the Earth. (.....)
- 11-Large areas of land which are formed due to the effect of dry air. (.....)
- 12-It is the main source which is responsible for warming air and forming wind. (.....)
- 13-It is the caused when air warmed by the solar radiation rises and then replaced by cooler air that flows from nearby areas. (.....)
- 14-It is the method by which heat transfers within liquids and gases, where hot molecules rise upward, while colder molecules fall down. (.....)
- 15-It is the method by which heat of the sun transfers from the space to Earth's atmosphere. (.....)
- 16-They are the places of storing water on the Earth. (.....)
- 17-A force that the atmospheric air exerts on a certain area of the Earth's surface. (.....)
- 18-It is the measure of how much water vapor is present in the air. (.....)
- 19-A type of balloon that contains measuring instruments and that is sent into the air to find out information about weather. (.....)
- 20-The science that studies the weather conditions. (.....)
- 21-It is the weight of air above an area. (.....)
- 22-They are the places of storing water on the Earth. (.....)
- 23-It is the step in which water flows along the Earth's surface into the river and then into the ocean or sea. (.....)
- 24-They are responsible for determining the body feature, and present in the cell nucleus. (.....)
- 25-A process through which the living organism be able to live and survive in its environment. (.....)
- 26-It contains biotic factors and abiotic factors that interact with each other. (.....)



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- 27-They are external factors that affect our health and we might not be able to control them. (.....)
- 28-A type of soil that contains large amount of clay particles and has dark color.
- 29-The place in which living organisms live. (.....)
- 30-A process by which the land becomes infertile due to overgrazing and drought. (.....)
- 31-It is the step in which rainwater falling on Earth's surface is collected in different water bodies. (.....)
- 32-A scientist who studies the Earth's atmosphere and forecasts the weather. (.....)
- 33-It is a change in the body structure of living organisms that helps them to survive. (.....)
- 34-Living organisms help in recycling nutrients from dead plants and animals back to the soil. (.....)
- 35-The force which causes moving down of water from higher places to lower places on the Earth. (.....)
- 36-A phenomenon in which the condensed water vapor falls on the Earth's surface in the form of rain, snow, sleet or hail. (.....)
- 37-An important stopover in Egypt of migratory birds, that includes marine, coastal and mountain environment. (.....)
- 38-The loose layer that covers Earth's surface. (.....)
- 40-It is a change in the behavior or acts of a living organism to help it survive. (.....)
- 41-The process which breaks down rock into small particles. (.....)
- 42-It is a natural phenomenon that occurs when the level of water in a river increases until it overflows its banks. (.....)
- 43-It is the process which helps in formation of clouds in the sky. (.....)
- 44-The distance between the particles of the soil. (.....)
- 45-They are responsible for determining the body feature and present in the cell nucleus. (.....)



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46-A side of mountain ranges at coastal regions that faces the coast.

(.....)

47-They cycle that involves the continuous movement of water from different water bodies to the atmosphere then falling back to the Earth in the form of rain, sleet or snow. (.....)

**-Give a reason for the following:**

1-Drying up of a shallow lake in summer season.

.....  
.....  
.....

2-In a sunny day, a part of ice found on the top of a mountain will change into liquid water.

.....  
.....  
.....

3-The weather in the area far away from the equator is very cold.

.....  
.....  
.....

4-When cold air is warmed by the solar energy, it raises upward.

.....  
.....  
.....

5-hot air moves upward above cold air.

.....  
.....  
.....

6-On adding warm water to cold water without shaking, the warm water stay above cold water without mixing.

.....  
.....  
.....



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7-The formation of wind is determined by the amount of solar radiation received by Earth.

8-Formation of fog in the early morning.

9-Changing of water from one state to another.

10-Moving down of glaciers from the top of a mountain to its foot.

11-A bout 10% of water vapor in air comes from plant.

12-Formation of clouds in the sky.

13-Hot air moves upward above cold air.

14-The weather in the area near the equator is hot.

15-The effect of heat is low in the area at the north and south of the equator.



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**16-Drying up of the large Salt Lake in Turkey in summer seasons.**

.....

.....

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**17-Formation of fog in the early morning.**

.....

.....

.....

**18-Changing of water from one state to another.**

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.....

**19-Moving down of glaciers from the top of a mountain to its foot.**

.....

.....

.....

**20-Changing of some amount of water in water bodies into water vapor.**

.....

.....

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**21-About 10% of water vapor in air comes from plants.**

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**22-Formation of clouds in the sky.**

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**23-Hot air moves upward above cold air.**

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**24-The weather in the area near the equator is hot.**

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25-The effect of heat is low in the area at the north and south of the equator.

26-On adding warm water to cold water without shaking, the warm water stay above cold water without mixing.

27-The formation of wind is determined by the amount of solar radiation received by the Earth.

28-Desert farming faces many difficulties.

29-Sometimes people prefer to live in desert land instead of cities.

30-Hot air moves up, while cold air moves down.

31-At noon, we may not be able to stand barefoot on the sand of a beach in summer, but we can swim in the sea water.

32-When air is heated, it expands.



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**33-Extreme weather became stronger in many places around the world.**

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**34-Floods have some benefits.**

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**35-Sandstorms have harmful effects on human health.**

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**36-Small Dorcas gazelle is similar to its parents.**

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**37-Falcons and eagles migrate to Egypt in winter.**

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**38-Birds migrate from one place to another place.**

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**39-African penguin has a circle of skin that doesn't have any feather around each of its eyes.**

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**40-Most of desert plants have short extended most near the Earth's surfaces.**

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41-Some plants in deserts produce seeds that can live for a long time.

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42-Poison dart frog has colorful poisonous skin.

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43-Lizard body is covered with sandy-colored scales.

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44-Some plants which live in desert environment have long roots.

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45-A Birman kitten has a long and silky hair.

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46-Sphynx cats doesn't have long hair.

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47-Your lifestyle choices affect your health.

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48-Decomposers have an important role in the formation of soil.

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49-There are many types of soil.

50-Soil is very important for plants.

51-Water can flow very fast through sand soil.

52-The soil that retains medium amount of water is more fertile.

53-Clay soil can retain more amount of water and air.

54-The soil in a bog ecosystem is wet most of time.

55-Large trees can't grow in savannas grassland ecosystem.

56-The increase in the inclination of Earth's surface causes the erosion of the soil.



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57-Scientists and farmers should use crop remains like straw and stem in the soil.

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58-Desertification process increases recently.

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59-Soil scientists and engineers hope to stop using traditional bricks and concrete in building houses.

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60-We should keep green areas and reduce the amount of fertilizers.

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61-Moving down of glaciers from the top of a mountain to its foot.

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62-Desert farming faces many difficulties.

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63-Lizard body is covered with sandy-colored scales.

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64-Water can flow fast through sand soil.

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**65-The effect of heat is low in the area at the north and south of equator.**

**66-Desertification process increases recently.**

**67-Sometimes people prefer to live in desert land instead of cities.**

**68-African penguin has a circle of skin that doesn't have any feathers around each of its eyes.**

**69-We should keep green areas and reduce the amount of fertilizers.**

**-What happens if:**

**1-Water in a lake is exposed to solar radiation for a long period of time.**

**2-Water vapor in the sky loses a big amount of thermal energy.**

**3-The temperature of air increases in an area.**



4-You cover some leaves in a plant with a plastic bag then leave the plant in the direct sunlight for a while.

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5-There is no wind on Earth.

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6- Water of seas and oceans gains a big amount of thermal energy.

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7-Moist air touches a cold bottle of water.

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8-Water vapor in air condenses in the sky.

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9-The water droplets in the clouds become very heavy.

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10-Water of the seas and oceans gains big amount of thermal energy.

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11-You cover some leaves in a plant with a plastic bag then put this plant in the direct sunlight for a while.

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12-Moist air touches a cold bottle of water.

13-Water vapor in air condenses in the sky.

14-Water droplets in the clouds become very heavy.

15-The environment conditions change in the homeland in which some migratory birds live.

16-The genetic factor of hairless body trait are transferred from sphynx cat parents to their off springs.

17-The inherited traits are transferred from desert plants to another thorough generations.

### What happens to:

1-The level of water in a lake when the rate of evaporation increases.



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2-The snow when sunlight falls on it.

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3-The weather if the sun rays fall very inclined on an area.

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4-The density of air if the cold air is warmed by the effect of solar energy.

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5-The air temperature if there is no wind on Earth.

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6-The movement of air when solar radiation heats up the air in an area.

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7-The atmospheric pressure, as we move up toward the top of a mountain.

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8-Air density, as we move down toward the bottom of a mountain.

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9-The temperature of water inside a beaker if we put it under a lighted lamp for few minutes.

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10-The temperature of desert sand at night.

11-We boil water in a pot on the stove. (concerning the movement of hot water and cold water)

12-Buildings when they are subjected to strong floods.

13-Solar panels when dust accumulates on them.

14-The living organisms in an ecosystem, if water and light are not available.

15-The plants in an ecosystem, if they receive too much intense light.

16-Two similar plants, if they exposed to same intensity and duration of light.

17-The soil if it does not contain any decomposer organisms.



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18-The soil if the temperature in the environment increases.

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19-The soil if it has large amount of pores spaces between its particles.

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20-The soil that holds medium amount of water.

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21-The soil when there is much water in a humid area.

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22-The soil when fertile agricultural lands are converted into factories or pastures.

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23-The soil when farmers increase the planted area.

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24-The habitat when the number of predators decreases.

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25-The sea water if industrial water is thrown into the sea without treatment.

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26-The plants in an ecosystem, if they receive too intense light.

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27-The density of air if the cold air is warmed by the effect of solar energy.

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28-The temperature of desert sand at night.

.....

.....

.....

29-The soil that hold a medium amount of water.

.....

.....

.....

30-The temperature of water inside a beaker if we put it under a lighted lamp for few minutes.

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**Choose from column B what suits it from column A:**

**1-**

(A)	(B)
1-Acacia tree 2-Poison dart frog 3-Emperor Penguin 4-Arctic fox	a-it has sandy colored scales b-it has thick white fur c-it lives in Antarctic d-it lives in desert e-it lives in tropical rain forest



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**2-**

(A)	(B)
1-Condensation 2-Evaporation 3-Precipitation 4-Runoff	a-falling of snow in an area. b-formation of fog on a road c-formation of a glacier in an area. d-drying of shallow lake e-flowing of river's water into a sea

**3-**

(A)	(B)
1-Leaves shape trait 2-Fur length trait	a-inherited in animals b-inherited in humans c-inherited in plants

**4-**

(A)	(B)
1-Drinking more soda 2-Difficulty to obtain food 3-Eye color	a-it is an inherited trait b-it is a good lifestyle choice c-it is an environment factor that affects the human growth d-it is a bad lifestyle choice

**5-**

(A)	(B)
1-Temperature 2-Caribou 3-Desert 4-Arctic region	a-it is a large ecosystem that has cold climate b-it is one of biotic factors of an ecosystem c-it is a type of plants that live in desert d-it is one of abiotic factors of an ecosystem e-it is a large ecosystem that has a hot climate.

**6-**

(A)	(B)
1-Lions and cheetahs 2-Savannas 3-Mosquitos and frogs	a-are animals that can live in bog ecosystem b-are animals that can live in savanna ecosystems c-are herbivores animals that live in grassland ecosystem d-are grassland ecosystem



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**7-**

(A)	(B)
1-Deposition and weathering 2-The soil depletion 3-Crop diversification	a-it may happen due to overuse of pesticides b-it is a process that happens due to drought or overgrazing c-are from the processes that cause soil formation d-is planting different types of crops and rotation them

**8-**

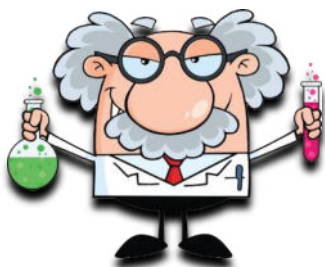
(A)	(B)
1-Structural adaptation 2-Behavioral adaptation 3-Bird migration 4-Thorns on a plant stem	a-is an example of structural adaptation b-like growth of plant toward light. c-is an ecosystem d-like thick fur of animals that live in cold areas. e-is an example of behavioral adaptation



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# Final Revision

## Second Term



### -Choose the correct answer:

1-Both of ..... and ..... processes occur by increasing the absorption of thermal energy.

a-evaporation -transpiration

b-evaporation - freezing

c-condensation - transpiration

d-condensation - freezing

2-Water changes from a state to another when it gains ....., while water starts to move when a ..... is exerted on it.

a-work - force

b-force - energy

c-work - energy

d-energy - force

3-The next process after condensation of water vapor in the sky as clouds is ..... process.

a-evaporation

b-precipitation

c-collection

d-freezing

4-Moderate regions are areas in which the evaporation process is.....

a-the greatest

b-the smallest

c-moderate

d-absent

5-The ..... air causes the formation of many desert areas around the Earth's surface.

a-cold

b-moistened

c-dry

d-dusty

6-Wind is formed when ..... rises and replaced by ..... that flows from nearby areas.

a-warm air-cold air

b-warm water - cold water

c-cold water - warm water

d-cold air - warm air.

7-Due to convection, ..... air moves upward above .....air.

a-cold - hot

b-hot - cold

c-cold - warm

d-warm - hot

8-When a liquid is heated, it will ..... and become less dense and .....

a-expand-heavier

b-contract - lighter

c-expand - lighter

d-contract - heavier

9-Melting of snow at the two poles, is due to the thermal energy that comes from the .....

a-wind

b-moon

c-sun

d-electricity



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10-Both of ..... and ..... processes happen due to the decrease of thermal energy.

a-melting - freezing

b-melting - condensation

c-freezing - condensation

d-melting -evaporation

11-About 10% of the water vapor in air comes from transpiration of .....

a-humans

b-rocks

c-animals

d-plants

12-Clouds are formed due to ..... process.

a-melting

b-collection

c-condensation

d-freezing

13-Wind helps in transporting water through the water cycle by carrying .....

a-sand grains

b-small rocks

c-plant leaves

d-water vapor

14-In different biomes, the least amount of rain falls on ..... biomes.

a-rainforest

b-grassland

c-savannah

d-desert

15-Clouds are formed as a result of ..... of water vapor.

a-condensation

b-evaporation

c-freezing

d-melting

16-Coastal mountain ranges often have two sides which are ..... side and ..... side.

a-narrow-wide

b-wet - dry

c-high - low

d-dark - light

17-Freshwater stored underground in the form of groundwater by the effect of .....

a-condensation

b-electricity

c-gravity

d-evaporation

18-Water vapor in the atmosphere can condense and form .....

a-air

b-clouds

c-sunlight

d-wind

19-The form of evaporation process that takes place from the leaves of plants is called.....

a-transpiration

b-collection

c-melting

d-freezing

20-The barometer is used to measure.....

a-object's mass

b-object's length

c-air temperature

d-atmospheric pressure

21-The climate is .....

a-the amount of rain that an area receives only.

b-the state of the wind at a specific place and time only.

c-the air temperature only.

d-the average weather condition over an extended period of time.



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22-The temperature may reach more than 50 degrees in Aswan in the summer, this reflects .....

a-runoff      b-atmosphere      c-rainfall      d-climate

23-The anemometer is used to measure .....

a-adaptation      b-rainfall      c-evaporation      d-wind speed

24-..... is the transformation of water vapor into liquid water droplets in the air.

a-Transpiration      b-Evaporation      c-Condensation      d-Melting

25-The thermometer is used to .....

a-measure the temperature      b-know tomorrow's weather  
c-predict the time of rainfall      d-measure wind speed

26-The evaporation of water from plant leaves is called .....

a-condensation      b-transpiration      c-rainfall      d-freezing

27-Among the forms of precipitation .....

a-rain, hail and snow.      b-Sun, rain and snow.  
c-seas, rivers and oceans      d-mountains, valleys and rivers

28-The amount of water vapor in the air is known as .....

a-humidity      b-evaporation  
c-condensation      d-the cloud

29-Oceans help improve the world's temperature through .....

a-heat absorption      b-nitrogen gas absorption  
c-salt storage      d-water storage

30-At the tops of mountains, the atmospheric pressure is .....

a-high      b-low  
c-equal to the pressure at the foot of mountains      d-vanishing

31-Thick fur of animals which live in cold areas, is an adaptation that looks like the .....

a-presence of thorns on a plant stem  
b-growth of plants toward the light  
c-migration of birds to search for food  
d-behavioral adaptations

32-An animal to live and survive, needs .....

a-habitat only      b-water only  
c-habitat and food only      d-water, food and habitat



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33-All of the following are genetic factors that affect living organisms except

.....

a-size of animal

b-body color of animal

c-length of plant

d-size of habitat

34-Brown spots on young rabbits' fur is related to .....

a-environmental factor

b-genetic factors

c-climate factor

d-abiotic factor

35-All of the following are biotic factors in an ecosystem, except .....

which is abiotic factor.....

a-insect

b-grass

c-light

d-living organism

36-Palm tree and emperor penguin are .....

a-abiotic factors present in the same habitat

b-abiotic factors present in different habitats

c-biotic factors live in the same habitat

d-biotic factors live in different habitats

37-Photosynthesis process is affected by some environmental factors such as

.....

a-availability of water only

b- availability of light only

c- availability of water and light

d- the length of the plant

38-Poison dart frog lives in ..... environment

a-arctic

b- Antarctic

c- desert

d- tropical rain forest

39-Bad habits in human lifestyle include .....

a-eating healthy food

b- doing exercises

c-drinking more soda

d-avoid smoking

40-The Red Sea in Egypt includes all of the following environments, except

..... environment.

a-marine

b-mountain

c-rainforest

d-coastal

41-Minerals are the building blocks of .....

a-plants

b-animals

c-rocks

d-humans

42-The soil that consist of large particles of sand is known as ..... soil.

a-sand

b-silt

c-clay

d-fertile

43-The clay soil is characterized by .....

a-yellow color

b-gray color

c- black color

d-blue color



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44-..... and ..... are from the inorganic components of the soil.

a-Air - plants

b-Water - animals

c-Plants - animals

d-Air - water

45-..... is from the invasive species that are found in the Red Sea.

a-Emperor penguin

b-Poison dart frog

c-Lionfish

d- Lizard

46-From the components that are not found in the soil .....

a-living organisms

b-minerals

c-water and air

d-sunlight

47-The color of sand soil is .....

a-yellow

b-grey

c-black

d-red

48-An area between buildings contains grasses, insects and weeds represents .....

a-a large ecosystem

b-a small ecosystem

c-structural characteristics

d-Physical characteristics

49-Wind is formed when ..... rises and replaced by ..... that flows from nearby areas.

a-warm air - cold air

b-warm water - cold water

c-cold water - warm water

d-cold air - warm air

50-Floods may occur as a result of ..... and .....

a-gentle rain - melting of snow

b-heavy rain - melting of snow

c-gentle rain - freezing of water

d-heavy rain - evaporation of water

51-..... is from the invasive species that are found in the Red Sea.

a-Emperor penguin

b-Poison dart frog

c-Lion fish

d-Lizard

52-The soil provides the plant with all the following, except .....

a-water

b-air

c- nutrients

d-sunlight

53-Heat transfers from the ..... object to the ..... object.

a-big - small

b-small - big

c-hot - cold

d-cold - hot

54-The weather of the areas near the equator is .....

a-hot and humid

b-hot and snowy

c-warm and humid

d-warm and snowy



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55-Dorcas gazelle lives in .....

- a-tropical area                      b-desert area  
c-north pole                          d-south pole

56-All the following are inherited traits in human, except .....

- a-eye color                      b-nose shape                      c-fur color                      d-ear shape

57-All the following are considered as the main processes in transferring water through water reservoirs, except .....

- a-condensation                      b- collection                      c-evaporation                      d-precipitation

58-At the top of the mountain, the atmospheric pressure is ..... and the temperature is ..... compared to the bottom of the mountain.

- a-lower - lower    b-higher - higher  
c-lower - higher    d-higher - lower

59-Traditional bricks and concrete must be burned at ..... temperature and produce ..... amount of pollution.

- a-high - small                      b-high - large                      c-low - large                      d-low - small

60-Movement of air can change the state of water from ..... to ..... state by evaporation process.

- a-gas - liquid                      b-liquid - gas                      c-solid - gas                      d-solid - liquid

61-Convection is a way of transferring of heat in liquids and gases due to the differences in ..... and .....

- a-mass - color    b-shape - volume  
c-temperature - density    d-color - temperature

62-The genetic factors transfer from .....

- a-living organism to nonliving thing                      b-nonliving thing to living organism  
c-parents to their offspring    d-offspring to their parents

63-Due to convection ..... air moves upward above ..... air

- a-cold - hot                      b-hot - cold                      c-cold - warm                      d-warm - hot

64-Overpopulation leads to the decrease in all of the following except .....

- a-food                      b-water                      c-shelter                      d-habitat destruction

### -Put true or false:

1-Sunlight causes the change of water to snow in coolest regions. ( X )

2-The Large Salt Lake in Turkey dries up when the weather is cooled. ( X )



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- 3-In hottest regions, the rate of evaporation process is the greatest. ( ✓ )
- 4-When rainwater hits the ground, it may flow across the land in the form of evaporation. ( ✗ )
- 5-The force of gravity affects the movement of water in the water cycle. ( ✗ )
- 6-Temperature and precipitation in the areas away the equator control the weather in these areas. ( ✓ )
- 7-States of water change when water gains or loses energy. ( ✓ )
- 8-In the water cycle, the step that follows condensation process is runoff. ( ✗ )
- 9-Hottest regions are regions in which the evaporation process is the greatest. ( ✓ )
- 10-Falling of hail in coolest regions is an example of evaporation process. ( ✗ )
- 11-Unequal heating of the Earth between the poles and the equator generates wind. ( ✓ )
- 12-Wind is caused by the continuous exchange between warm air and cold air. ( ✓ )
- 13-Due to radiation currents, warm water moves above cold water. ( ✗ )
- 14-Water reservoirs on the Earth include oceans and seas only. ( ✗ )
- 15-Glaciers move from the top of mountains to the bottom of mountains due to the effect of gravity. ( ✓ )
- 16-Water comes out from stomata to the air in the form of water vapor. ( ✓ )
- 17-As a result of low temperature, water returns back into water vapor. ( ✗ )
- 18-There is no water found in the air around us. ( ✗ )
- 19-When water vapor cools in the sky, it forms clouds. ( ✓ )
- 20-The water cycle is a movement of water through different water reservoirs on the Earth. ( ✓ )
- 21-A meteorologists is a scientist who studies the rocks of Earth. ( ✓ )
- 22-The cold air is heavier than the hot air. ( ✓ )
- 23-Farmers may have to reuse water to deal with the problem of water shortage, especially in desert lands. ( ✓ )
- 24-Meteorologists can be completely sure of future weather conditions. ( ✗ )
- 25-The temperature at the top of a mountain is less than the temperature at the bottom of this mountain. ( ✗ )



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- 26-The weight of the air above a certain area is known as the atmospheric pressure. ( ✓ )
- 27-Rain gauge is used to measure the amount of rain. ( ✓ )
- 28-By decreasing the temperature of air, its density decreases. ( ✗ )
- 29-The temperatures of both water and sand increase at different rates when they are exposed to the same amount of heat. ( ✓ )
- 30-Floods have both harms and benefits. ( ✓ )
- 31-The too much precipitation may cause drought. ( ✗ )
- 32-Barometers are used to measure the speed of wind. ( ✗ )
- 33-Unequal heating of the Earth between the poles and the equator generates wind. ( ✓ )
- 34-Falling of hail in coolest regions is an example of evaporation process. ( ✗ )
- 35-Cold air rises above hotter air. ( ✗ )
- 36-Heavy rain may cause flooding. ( ✓ )
- 37-The more the ability of animal to adapt to the environment, the more the chance to survive. ( ✓ )
- 38-Flowering plants are usually shorter than herbs. ( ✗ )
- 39-Small animals are completely different from their parents. ( ✗ )
- 40-Ecosystem include nonliving things only. ( ✗ )
- 41-Antarctic is a cold desert biome. ( ✓ )
- 42-The light is one of the abiotic factors, which affects the plant's growth. ( ✓ )
- 43-Abiotic factors affect the growth and the adaptation of biotic factors. ( ✓ )
- 44-All Birman cats have white, very short and silky hair. ( ✗ )
- 45-Availability of water is a genetic factor that affects the growth of trees and shrubs in an ecosystem. ( ✗ )
- 46-The amount of light affects the growth of plants. ( ✓ )
- 47-If you examine a sample of soil, you will see only one type of ingredients in it. ( ✗ )
- 48-Soil is the home of some living organisms. ( ✓ )
- 49-Humus is a material that helps the plants to grow. ( ✓ )
- 50-Increasing the slope of Earth's surface leads to the increase in soil erosion. ( ✓ )
- 51-Sand soil has a black color. ( ✓ )
- 52-Soil depletion may happen due to air and water pollution. ( ✓ )



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- 53-Some of human activities cause the habitat destruction. ( ✓ )
- 54-Soil is important for animals only. ( ✗ )
- 55-overuse of chemical fertilizers helps scientists to restore the soil. ( ✗ )
- 56-There are spaces between the particles of the soil. ( ✓ )
- 57-To prevent water pollution, laws must be applied. ( ✓ )
- 58-Thorns on a plant stem, is an example of structural adaptation. ( )
- 59-Your health will be positively affected, if you drink unclean water. ( ✗ )
- 60-Water flows through sand soil faster than in clay soil. ( ✓ )
- 61-Ecosystem contains biotic and abiotic factors. ( ✓ )
- 62-When the air is cooled, it rises up. ( ✗ )
- 63-The weather in the area near the equator is very cold due to falling of sunrays perpendicular on Earth's surface. ( ✗ )
- 64-Using great amounts of fertilizers reduce water pollution. ( ✗ )
- 65-Genes carry inherited traits from parents to their offspring. ( ✓ )
- 66-Precipitation occurs after condensation of water vapor in the sky. ( ✓ )
- 67-Transferring of energy in the water cycle causes increasing and decreasing of water level in some lakes. ( ✓ )
- 68-Acacia trees and palms are adapted to live in desert environment. ( ✓ )
- 69-The two factors which control the movement of water in the water cycle are gravity force and solar energy. ( ✓ )
- 70-Heavy rain may cause drought. ( ✗ )
- 71-The soil can't be restored again. ( ✗ )
- 72-The direction of wind is determined by the amount of solar radiation received by the Earth. ( ✓ )
- 73-Sandstorms blow up from a dry area such as seas and oceans. ( ✗ )
- 74-Some animals migrate from one place to another seasonally. ( ✓ )
- 75-Getting rid of trash in seas and canals is from the ways to prevent water pollution. ( ✗ )
- 76-The size of sand soil particles is smaller than that of silt and clay particles. ( ✗ )
- 77-The properties of the atmosphere at the top of the mountain and at its bottom are similar. ( ✗ )
- 78-Hottest regions are regions in which the evaporation process is the greatest. ( ✓ )



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- 79-Chrysanthemum plant can produce flower when the nights are longer than days. ( X )
- 80-When the sun heats the water in a river, the water changes into gas state. ( ✓ )
- 81-The hand which is put over a lighted candle feels hot because hot air has high density so it moves up. ( ✓ )
- 82-There is no sphynx cat has long hair like Birman cat. ( ✓ )
- 83-Bog ecosystem has very hot temperature. ( X )
- 84-Cleaning up water from pollution is more effective than preventing it. ( X )
- 85-Reusing water is a useful way to irrigate crops in desert farms. ( ✓ )
- 86-Glaciers move from the top of mountains to the bottom of mountains due to the effect of gravity. ( ✓ )
- 87-Birds migrate to areas that have no food or water. ( X )
- 88-Convection currents in Earth's atmosphere help in determining the regional climate. ( ✓ )
- 89-If the temperature of the sand in a desert is 42°C at noon, its temperature may reach 55°C at night. ( X )
- 90-It is easy for animals to live in the desert environment. ( X )
- 91-Changing habitat can cause extinction of some living organisms. ( ✓ )
- 92-Emperor penguin and African penguin live in the same homeland. ( X )
- 93-When the warm air flows away from its place to another one, it will cool and move downward. ( ✓ )
- 94-Sandstorms decrease the visibility during driving cars. ( ✓ )
- 95-All living organisms depend on soil to get their needs. ( ✓ )

**-Complete the following:**

- 1-Water changes from solid state to liquid state when it gains thermal energy
- 2-the increase in the rate of evaporation causes the completely drought of the large Salt Lake in Turkey.
- 3-Evaporation of different water bodies on Earth is affected by the distribution of the solar energy on the Earth's surface.
- 4- Water of oceans and seas gains thermal energy when it changes into water vapor.



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- 5-Formation of large areas of deserts is due to the precipitation of very little rains on these areas.
- 6-In condensation process, water vapor loses thermal energy and changes again into liquid water.
- 7-When water vapor in air hits a cold glass of juice it will condense.
- 8-The amount of solar energy that reaches the Earth affects the rate of evaporation process in the water cycle.
- 9-Cold water has more density than warm water so it moves under the warm water.
- 10-When warm air contains enough water vapor, it loses this water in the form of rain
- 11-Dry air causes the formation of large areas of deserts around Earth's surface.
- 12-When warm air contains enough water vapor, it loses this water in the form of rain
- 14-Heat can transfer through the Earth's atmosphere due to the effect of convection currents.
- 15-Fresh water changes into water vapor when it gains thermal energy, while fresh water changes into solid (ice) when it loses thermal energy.
- 16-The sun produces the energy which causes the movement of convection currents that produces ocean currents and wind
- 17-The movement of the water through different water reservoirs on the Earth is called water cycle.
- 18-Transpiration is a form of evaporation process, while condensation takes place by the decrease in the thermal energy.
- 19-Drying up of a shallow pond in summer is an example of evaporation process.
- 20-When the water droplets in the clouds become too heavy, it causes precipitation process.
- 21-Transferring of falcons and steppe eagles to Egypt in winter, is known as migration.



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- 22-The place where animals adapted and live, is known as habitat
- 23-The growth and survival of living organisms are affected by genetic factors and environmental factors.
- 24-The plants cannot grow in the presence of air and water, while light which considered as one of the abiotic factors is absent.
- 25-The duration of light and its intensity affect the plant's growth.
- 26-Chrysanthemum plant which considered as one of the biotic factors can produce flowers when the days are shorter than the nights.
- 27-The emperor penguin is affected by environmental factors differ from the affect that African penguin due to the difference of their locations.
- 28-Poison dart frog and arctic fox are affected by different environmental factors, because they live in two different environments
- 29-The response of plant's growth to the amount of light, means a response of biotic factor to abiotic factor.
- 30-Decomposers decompose dead organisms into components rich in nutrient materials called humus that help plants to grow.
- 31-Large carnivores' animals such as lions and cheetahs depend on herbivores as gazelle that live in grassland ecosystems.
- 32-Frogs and mosquitos are from the most common animals that live in bog ecosystem.
- 33-Energy of the sun causes the changing of liquid water into water vapor by evaporation process.
- 34-The amount of rain that falls on deserts is less than that which falls in other biomes.
- 35- Water vapor comes out from plant leaves through the transpiration
- 36-To reduce water pollution we have to keep green areas, and treat sewage and industrial water.
- 37-The movement of water through different water reservoirs on the Earth is called the water cycle
- 38-When air is heated, it expands as its molecules move away from each other.
- 39-Emperor penguin has a thick blubber and its skin covered with dense feathers to keep its body warm.



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- 40-Soil scientists hope to stop using traditional bricks and cement which are used in building houses.
- 41-Due to convection currents, hot air moves above cold air.
- 42-When the hot and humid air meet the cold and dry air, the hot air rises.
- 43-Availability of water and light affect the amount of plants that represents the food of some animals.
- 44-Adding some crop remains like straw and stems help in soil restoration.
- 45-Cold water has more density than warm water, so it moves under the warm water.
- 46-The amount of water that evaporates is more than the amount of rain that falls on deserts.
- 47-Hot deserts have a little amount of rain ground water far below the ground surface.
- 48-Soil is composed of many inorganic ingredients as water, air, rocks and minerals.

**-Write the scientific term of each of the following:**

- 1-A step after precipitation in which water of rain flows across the land into the river. (Run off)
- 2-A structure found on plant leaves responsible for losing water vapor during transpiration process. (Stomata)
- 3-It is the movement of water amount the various water reservoirs on the Earth. (Water cycle)
- 4-The state of water that is produced when an amount of liquid water gains a big amount of thermal energy. (Water vapor)
- 5-It is the process in which water changes from gas state to liquid state. (condensation)
- 6-It is the step in which rainwater falling on the Earth's surface is collected in different water bodies. (collection)
- 7-It is formed from millions of tiny water droplets which are condensed from water vapor in the sky. (clouds)
- 8-It is the process in which water falls on Earth in the form of rain, sleet, snow or hail. (precipitation)



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9-It is the process in which matter change from liquid to gas state.

([evaporation](#))

10-The force which causes moving down of water from higher place to a lower place on the Earth. ([gravity](#))

11-Large areas of land which are formed due to the effect of dry air. ([deserts](#))

12-It is the main source which is responsible for warming air and forming wind. ([The sun](#) )

13-It is the caused when air warmed by the solar radiation rises and then replaced by cooler air that flows from nearby areas. ([wind](#))

14-It is the method by which heat transfers within liquids and gases, where hot molecules rise upward, while colder molecules fall down. ([Convection](#))

15-It is the method by which heat of the sun transfers from the space to Earth's atmosphere. ([Radiation](#))

16-They are the places of storing water on the Earth. ([water reservoirs](#))

17-A force that the atmospheric air exerts on a certain area of the Earth's surface. ([atmospheric pressure](#))

18-It is the measure of how much water vapor is present in the air. ([Humidity](#))

19-A type of balloon that contains measuring instruments and that is sent into the air to find out information about weather. ([Weather balloon](#))

20-The science that studies the weather conditions. ([meteorology](#))

21-It is the weight of air above an area. ([atmospheric pressure](#))

22-They are the places of storing water on the Earth. ([water reservoirs](#))

23-It is the step in which water flows along the Earth's surface into the river and then into the ocean or sea. ([Run off](#))

24-They are responsible for determining the body feature, and present in the cell nucleus. ([Genes](#))

25-A process through which the living organism be able to live and survive in its environment. ([Adaptation](#))

26-It contains biotic factors and abiotic factors that interact with each other. ([Ecosystem](#))

27-They are external factors that affect our health and we might not able to control them. ([Environmental factors](#))

28-A type of soil that contains large amount of clay particles and has dark color. ([Clay soil](#))



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- 29-The place in which living organisms live. ([habitat](#))
- 30-A process by which the land becomes infertile due to overgrazing and drought. ([desertification](#))
- 31-It is the step in which rainwater falling on Earth's surface is collected in different water bodies. ([collection](#))
- 32-A scientist who studies the Earth's atmosphere and forecasts the weather. ([meteorologist](#))
- 33-It is a change in the body structure of living organisms that helps them to survive. ([structural adaptation](#))
- 34-Living organisms help in recycling nutrients from dead plants and animals back to the soil. ([decomposers](#))
- 35-The force which causes moving down of water from higher places to lower places on the Earth. ([gravity](#))
- 36-A phenomenon in which the condensed water vapor falls on the Earth's surface in the form of rain, snow, sleet or hail. ([precipitation](#))
- 37-An important stopover in Egypt of migratory birds, that includes marine, coastal and mountain environment. ([The Red Sea](#))
- 38-The loose layer that covers Earth's surface. ([Soil](#))
- 40-It is a change in the behavior or acts of a living organism to help it survive. ([behavioral adaptation](#))
- 41-The process which breaks down rock into small particles. ([weathering](#))
- 42-It is a natural phenomenon that occurs when the level of water in a river increases until it overflows its banks. ([Flooding](#))
- 43-It is the process which helps in formation of clouds in the sky. ([condensation](#))
- 44-The distance between the particles of the soil. ([pore spaces](#))
- 45-They are responsible for determining the body feature and present in the cell nucleus. ([Genes](#))
- 46-A side of mountain ranges at coastal regions that faces the coast. ([Wet](#) side)
- 47-They cycle that involves the continuous movement of water from different water bodies to the atmosphere then falling back to the Earth in the form of rain, sleet or snow. ([water cycle](#))



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## **-Give a reason for the following:**

1-Drying up of a shallow lake in summer season.

Due to the increase in the evaporation of the lake water.

2-In a sunny day, a part of ice found on the top of a mountain will change into liquid water.

Because ice gains thermal energy, so it melts and changes into liquid water.

3-The weather in the area far away from the equator is very cold.

Because the sun rays fall very inclined on Earth's surface in this area giving the lowest effect of heat.

4-When cold air is warmed by the solar energy, it raises upward.

Due to decrease in the density of air when it is warmed as a result of convection.

5-hot air moves upward above cold air.

Due to the effect convection, where hot air has less density, so it rises upward, while cold air has more density so it falls down.

6-On adding warm water to cold water without shaking, the warm water stay above cold water without mixing.

Due to the effect of convection, as warm water has less density than cold water, so warm water will stay above cold water.

7-The formation of wind is determined by the amount of solar radiation received by Earth.

Because warm air rises upward when it is heated by solar radiation and it is replaced by cooler air that flows from nearby areas.

8-Formation of fog in the early morning.

Due to condensation of water vapor that is found in the air.

9-Changing of water from one state to another.

Due to gaining or losing of thermal energy.

10-Moving down of glaciers from the top of a mountain to its foot.

Due to the effect of gravity on glaciers.

11-A bout 10% of water vapor in air comes from plant.

Due to transpiration process which happens by plants.

12-Formation of clouds in the sky.

Due to condensation of water vapor into water droplets that attach to particles of dust or smoke in the air.



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13-Hot air moves upward above cold air.

Due to the effect of convection, where hot air has less density, so it rises upward, while cold air has more density, so it falls down.

14-The weather in the area near the equator is hot.

Because the sun rays fall perpendicular on Earth's surface giving high effect of heat.

15-The effect of heat is low in the area at the north and south of the equator.

Because the sun rays fall semi-inclined on Earth's surface of these areas, so the weather is warm.

16-Drying up of the large Salt Lake in Turkey in summer seasons.

Due to the increase in the evaporation of the lake water.

17-Formation of fog in the early morning.

Due to the condensation of water vapor that is found in the air.

18-Changing of water from one state to another.

Due to gaining or losing of thermal energy.

19-Moving down of glaciers from the top of a mountain to its foot.

Due to the effect of gravity on glaciers.

20-Changing of some amount of water in water bodies into water vapor.

Due to evaporation process, as a result of gaining of thermal energy.

21-About 10% of water vapor in air comes from plants.

Due to transpiration process which happens by plants.

22-Formation of clouds in the sky.

Due to condensation of water vapor into water droplets that attach to particles of dust or smoke in the air.

23-Hot air moves upward above cold air.

Due to the effect of convection, where hot air has less density, so it rises upward, while cold air has more density, so it falls down.

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**26-On adding warm water to cold water without shaking, the warm water stay above cold water without mixing.**

**Due to the effect of convection, as warm water has less density than cold water, so warm water will stay above cold water.**

**27-The formation of wind is determined by the amount of solar radiation received by the Earth.**

**Because warm air rises upward when it is heated by solar radiation and it is replaced by cooler air that flows from nearby areas.**

**28-Desert farming faces many difficulties.**

**Because the desert's climate is hot and the amount of water is small.**

**29-Sometimes people prefer to live in desert land instead of cities.**

**Due to the fast population growth in cities.**

**30-Hot air moves up, while cold air moves down.**

**Because the hot air has low density, while the cold air has high density.**

**31-At noon, we may not be able to stand barefoot on the sand of a beach in summer, but we can swim in the sea water.**

**Because sand is heated up faster than water.**

**32-When air is heated, it expands.**

**Because the molecules of air move away from each other.**

**33-Extreme weather became stronger in many places around the world.**

**Due to global climate change.**

**34-Floods have some benefits.**

**Because some ecosystems depend on floods such as ecosystems along the Nile.**

**35-Sandstorms have harmful effects on human health.**

**Because sandstorm harm the human eyes and respiratory system.**

**36-Small Dorcas gazelle is similar to its parents.**

**Because they get some genetic factors from their parents.**

**37-Falcons and eagles migrate to Egypt in winter.**

**Because Egypt in winter has a moderate climate conditions.**

**38-Birds migrate from one place to another place.**

**To search for the best conditions that help them reproduce and preserve their species.**



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39-African penguin has a circle of skin that doesn't have any feather around each of its eyes.

To help its body cool fast in hot climate.

40-Most of desert plants have short extended most near the Earth's surfaces.

To absorb any available water and to catch the smallest drops of dew

41-Some plants in deserts produce seeds that can live for a long time.

Because in deserts there are shortage of rain fall for a long time.

42-Poison dart frog has colorful poisonous skin.

To protect itself from predators.

43-Lizard body is covered with sandy-colored scales.

To hide among rocks in deserts.

44-Some plants which live in desert environment have long roots.

To get the deep groundwater.

45-A Birman kitten has a long and silky hair.

Because it inherits this trait from its parents.

46-Sphynx cats doesn't have long hair.

Because it doesn't have the genetic factor for long hair.

47-Your lifestyle choices affect your health.

Because it depends on your behavior which may be good habits or bad habits.

48-Decomposers have an important role in the formation of soil.

Because decomposers have an important role in the formation of soil.

49-There are many types of soil.

Due to the different amounts of ingredients that form them.

50-Soil is very important for plants.

Because soil provides the plant with its basic needs for growth as it contains air, water and nutrients.

51-Water can flow very fast through sand soil.

Because it has large amount of pore spaces between its particles.

52-The soil that retains medium amount of water is more fertile.

Because it keeps its organic materials and this helps in the plant growth.

53-Clay soil can retain more amount of water and air.

Because it has small amount of pore spaces between its particles.



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**54-The soil in a bog ecosystem is wet most of time.**

**Because it is rich with clay particles that retain much water very well.**

**55-Large trees can't grow in savannas grassland ecosystem.**

**Because its soil is sand soil which is dry and loose that drains water quickly.**

**56-The increase in the inclination of Earth's surface causes the erosion of the soil.**

**Because the speed of moving water over Earth's surface increases so the soil particles are washed down by moving water.**

**57-Scientists and farmers should use crop remains like straw and stem in the soil.**

**To add nutrients to the soil, so the soil be restored.**

**58-Desertification process increases recently.**

**Due to deforestation, drought and overgrazing.**

**59-Soil scientists and engineers hope to stop using traditional bricks and concrete in building houses.**

**Because they need large amount of energy to be manufactured and produce a lot amount of pollution.**

**60-We should keep green areas and reduce the amount of fertilizers.**

**To reduce water pollution.**

**61-Moving down of glaciers from the top of a mountain to its foot.**

**Due to the effect of gravity on glaciers.**

**62-Desert farming faces many difficulties.**

**Because the desert's climate is hot and the amount of water is small.**

**63-Lizard body is covered with sandy-colored scales.**

**To hide among rocks in desert.**

**64-Water can flow fast through sand soil.**

**Because it has large amount of pore spaces between its particles.**

**65-The effect of heat is low in the area at the north and south of equator.**

**Because the sun rays fall semi-inclined on Earth's surface of these areas, so the weather is warm.**

**66-Desertification process increases recently.**

**Due to deforestation, drought and overgrazing.**



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67-Sometimes people prefer to live in desert land instead of cities.

Due to the fast population growth in cities.

68-African penguin has a circle of skin that doesn't have any feathers around each of its eyes.

To help its body cool fast in hot climate.

69-We should keep green areas and reduce the amount of fertilizers.

To reduce water pollution.

### **-What happens if:**

1-Water in a lake is exposed to solar radiation for a long period of time.

The water in the lake will evaporate and this lake becomes dry.

2-Water vapor in the sky loses a big amount of thermal energy.

Water vapor condenses forming clouds.

3-The temperature of air increases in an area.

The density of air will decrease so the air will move upward.

4-You cover some leaves in a plant with a plastic bag then leave the plant in the direct sunlight for a while.

Water droplets will be formed inside the bag.

5-There is no wind on Earth.

The regions around the equator become extremely hot and the poles will completely freeze.

6- Water of seas and oceans gains a big amount of thermal energy.

Water of seas and oceans changes into water vapor in air.

7-Moist air touches a cold bottle of water.

Water vapor which is found in air condenses on the surface of the bottle.

8-Water vapor in air condenses in the sky.

Clouds are formed in the sky.

9-The water droplets in the clouds become very heavy.

Water droplets fall in the form of rain.

10-Water of the seas and oceans gains big amount of thermal energy.

Water of seas and oceans changes into water vapor in air.

11-You cover some leaves in a plant with a plastic bag then put this plant in the direct sunlight for a while.

Water droplets will be formed inside the bag.



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12-Moist air touches a cold bottle of water.

Water vapor which is found in air condenses on the surface of the bottle.

13-Water vapor in air condenses in the sky.

Clouds are formed in the sky.

14-Water droplets in the clouds become very heavy.

Water droplets fall in the form of rain.

15-The environment conditions change in the homeland in which some migratory birds live.

They will migrate to another suitable habitat.

16-The genetic factor of hairless body trait are transferred from sphynx cat parents to their off springs.

The trait of hairless body appears on the offspring.

17-The inherited traits are transferred from desert plants to another through generations.

The desert plants are more adapted to survive in extreme desert conditions.

### What happens to:

1-The level of water in a lake when the rate of evaporation increases.

The level of water will decrease.

2-The snow when sunlight falls on it.

The snow will melt and change into liquid water.

3-The weather if the sun rays fall very inclined on an area.

The weather of this area becomes very cold.

4-The density of air if the cold air is warmed by the effect of solar energy.

The density of the air will decrease.

5-The air temperature if there is no wind on Earth.

The regions around the equator become extremely hot and the poles will completely freeze.

6-The movement of air when solar radiation heats up the air in an area.

The air will move upward in this area.

7-The atmospheric pressure, as we move up toward the top of a mountain.

The atmospheric pressure decreases.

8-Air density, as we move down toward the bottom of a mountain.

Air density will increase.



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9-The temperature of water inside a beaker if we put it under a lighted lamp for few minutes.

The temperature of water will increase.

10-The temperature of desert sand at night.

The temperature of a desert sand will decrease.

11-We boil water in a pot on the stove. (concerning the movement of hot water and cold water)

Hot water moves up and cold water falls down.

12-Buildings when they are subjected to strong floods.

They may be damaged by moving or breaking them.

13-Solar panels when dust accumulates on them.

Solar panels stop generating energy.

14-The living organisms in an ecosystem, if water and light are not available.

Living organisms can't survive and will die.

15-The plants in an ecosystem, if they receive too much intense light.

The too intense light may damage the plant's parts and cause their drying or burning.

16-Two similar plants, if they exposed to same intensity and duration of light.

The two plants will grow with the same rate.

17-The soil if it does not contain any decomposer organisms.

The soil will lose the chemical nutrients that are found in dead plants and animals and the soil will not be fertile.

18-The soil if the temperature in the environment increases.

The soil will dry and may lose its nutrients.

19-The soil if it has large amount of pores spaces between its particles.

It allows water to flow fast through it.

20-The soil that holds medium amount of water.

The soil keeps its organic materials so it becomes more fertile.

21-The soil when there is much water in a humid area.

The soil becomes waterlogged soil and contains very little amount of air and this doesn't help roots of plants to grow in it.

22-The soil when fertile agricultural lands are converted into factories or pastures.

Soil depletion may happen.



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23-The soil when farmers increase the planted area.

The fertility of the soil will increase and the soil can be restored.

24-The habitat when the number of predators decreases.

The number of preys increases greatly and this leads to the lack of resources in this habitat so it causes habitat destruction.

25-The sea water if industrial water is thrown into the sea without treatment.

The sea water will be polluted.

26-The plants in an ecosystem, if they receive too intense light.

The too intense light may damage the plant's parts and cause their dying or burning.

27-The density of air if the cold air is warmed by the effect of solar energy.

The density of air will decrease.

28-The temperature of desert sand at night.

The temperature of desert sand will decrease.

29-The soil that hold a medium amount of water.

The soil keeps its organic materials, so it becomes more fertile.

30-The temperature of water inside a beaker if we put it under a lighted lamp for few minutes.

Temperature of water will increase.

**Choose from column B what suits it from column A:**

**1-**

(A)	(B)
1-Acacia tree d	a-it has sandy colored scales
2-Poison dart frog e	b-it has thick white fur
3-Emperor Penguin c	c-it lives in Antarctic
4-Arctic fox b	d-it lives in desert
	e-it lives in tropical rain forest

**2-**

(A)	(B)
1-Condensation b	a-falling of snow in an area.
2-Evaporation d	b-formation of fog on a road
3-Precipitation a	c-formation of a glacier in an area.
4-Runoff e	d-drying of shallow lake
	e-flowing of river's water into a sea



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**3-**

(A)	(B)
1-Leaves shape trait <b>c</b> 2-Fur length trait <b>a</b>	a-inherited in animals b-inherited in humans c-inherited in plants

**4-**

(A)	(B)
1-Drinking more soda <b>d</b> 2-Difficulty to obtain food <b>c</b> 3-Eye color <b>a</b>	a-it is an inherited trait b-it is a good lifestyle choice c-it is an environment factor that affects the human growth d-it is a bad lifestyle choice

**5-**

(A)	(B)
1-Temperature <b>d</b> 2-Caribou <b>b</b> 3-Desert <b>e</b> 4-Arctic region <b>a</b>	a-it is a large ecosystem that has cold climate b-it is one of biotic factors of an ecosystem c-it is a type of plants that live in desert d-it is one of abiotic factors of an ecosystem e-it is a large ecosystem that has a hot climate.

**6-**

(A)	(B)
1-Lions and cheetahs <b>b</b> 2-Savannas <b>d</b> 3-Mosquitos and frogs <b>a</b>	a-are animals that can live in bog ecosystem b-are animals that can live in savanna ecosystems c-are herbivores animals that live in grassland ecosystem d-are grassland ecosystem

**7-**

(A)	(B)
1-Deposition and weathering <b>c</b> 2-The soil depletion <b>b</b> 3-Crop diversification <b>d</b>	a-it may happen due to overuse of pesticides b-it is a process that happens due to drought or overgrazing c-are from the processes that cause soil formation d-is planting different types of crops and rotation them



## 8-

(A)	(B)
1-Structural adaptation <b>d</b>	a-is an example of structural adaptation
2-Behavioral adaptation <b>b</b>	b-like growth of plant toward light.
3-Bird migration <b>e</b>	c-is an ecosystem
4-Thorns on a plant stem <b>a</b>	d-like thick fur of animals that live in cold areas. e-is an example of behavioral adaptation



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